BLEKOTEX
The Tonic Hair Oil
that makes magic-like wonder on Grey Hair
BLEKOTEX the Magic Hair Oil will turn grey hair into BLACK definitely and guaranteedly within 6 or 10 Weeks.
BLEKOTEX can be used daily twice as dressing hair oil. It not only turns grey hair into black, but grows hair, keeps brain and eyes cool, stops baldness, increases memory and equally good for young and old. Can be had everywhere.
Sole Agents:
DILAJ & Co. 20, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. *Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi*

VOL. XXXIV NO. 171 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1946 Price: 2 Annas

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Taj
TONIGHT & TOMORROW
CABARET DINNER DANCE
Outstanding Success of VIRGINIA CLAY and LEE SULLIVAN
HARBOUR BAR (Everyday) MORNING CONCERT Verga's Trio
SUN. 21ST COCKTAIL DANCE

Green's
TONIGHT TOMORROW and SUNDAY
COCKTAIL & DINNER DANCE
SILVER GRILL (Nightly) VERGA'S TRIO (Musical Melange)
THURS. 25TH AMATEUR NIGHT (Apply to Manager)

PARLIAMENT DEBATES MISSION'S PROPOSALS

India Secretary On Hurdles In Parleys

VICEROY TO REOPEN INTERIM GOVT. TALKS SOON

Party Attitudes And Basis Of Constituent Assembly

LONDON, July 18. (Reuter): An appeal on behalf of the British Cabinet Mission to the two major parties in India to put aside their keen communal and party feelings and work together for the good of India was made by the Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, in concluding his review of the Mission's work in India in the House of Lords to-day.

DEBATE IN COMMONS

A similar sentiment was expressed by the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, who opened the debate on India in the House of Commons.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence said that from reports reaching him "some of the best human material in India" was likely to be returned to take part in the deliberations of the Constitution-Making Body.

PETHICK-LAWRENCE'S STATEMENT

LONDON, July 18 (Reuter).—Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, gave the following account of his stewardship of the Cabinet Mission to India in the House of Lords today:

"As there is so much to tell, I will only say one thing by way of introduction regarding the problems with which we have to deal."

Lord Pethick-Lawrence continued: "If you take all the population of the United States, and all the population both in Europe and Asia of the Soviet Union, and all the people of the British Isles and all the White people throughout the British Empire and add them all together—even then you do not reach a total as great as that of the Indians in India."

"Not only that but that vast subcontinent has great diversities of race, religion, language and culture. No wonder it is then that Indian statesmen are deeply conscious of their responsibilities and take divergent views as to the precise constitutional future of that country.

CONGRESS AND LEAGUE

"The two great parties in British India, Congress and the Muslim League, who between them nearly swept the polls in the recent provincial elections, are acutely divided on this matter.

"While the Congress has always stood for one United India, the claim of the Muslim League has been for the division of India into Hindusthan and Pakistan.

"Therefore, while the first task of the Mission was to convince Indians of the sincerity of the British people in offering them independence within or without the British Commonwealth according to their choice, their second task was to bridge the apparently unbridgeable gap separating the rival views of the two great Indian parties.

"I think I can claim without fear of disagreement that, as for the first, we were entirely successful (cheers).

"All leaders of Indian opinion now realise that the British people mean what they say and will do their part to carry it into effect.

"As to the second, I believe the facts as disclosed in the voluminous Command Papers (White Papers), which I hope to make more clear, speak for themselves.

WORK IN INDIA

"We began by getting into direct personal contact, orally and by correspondence, with the most representative men and women in India, not only of the great Indian parties and from the States, but also of other sections and minorities in British India.

"Their views profoundly influenced us in forming our opinion as to the best way to approach the problem.

"The main difficulty lay in the fact that not only were the major parties differing in their views of the future constitutional structure of India, but this divergence prevented them from agreeing on a constitution-making machinery.

"The Congress wanted a single Constitution-Making Body, while the Muslim League wanted two separate Constitution-Making Bodies—one for Hindusthan and one for Pakistan.

"After considerable discussion with them separately, we decided to invite them both to send four representatives each to meet us together at Simla and consider a proposal for forming a constitution on a three-tier basis.

"This they agreed to do, while reserving complete freedom of comment and action. The Simla talks were marked by the very welcome spirit of accommodation shown by both parties and although a final agreement was not reached, the talks ended amicably and sufficient progress had been made to justify us in putting out a statement on May 16 which we believed was sufficiently near to the views of both parties to be likely of acceptance.

"That statement did not purport to lay down a constitution for India. This was a matter only for Indians. What we did was to put forward the three-tier suggestion and offer it for a basis for Constitution-Making machinery.

"The three-tier basis is nothing more than our recommendation to the Indian peoples, but on the basis of these proposals we were asking the parties to join in the formation of a Constituent Assembly. But it was necessary to stipulate that the provisions should not be altered without a majority of the two major communities.

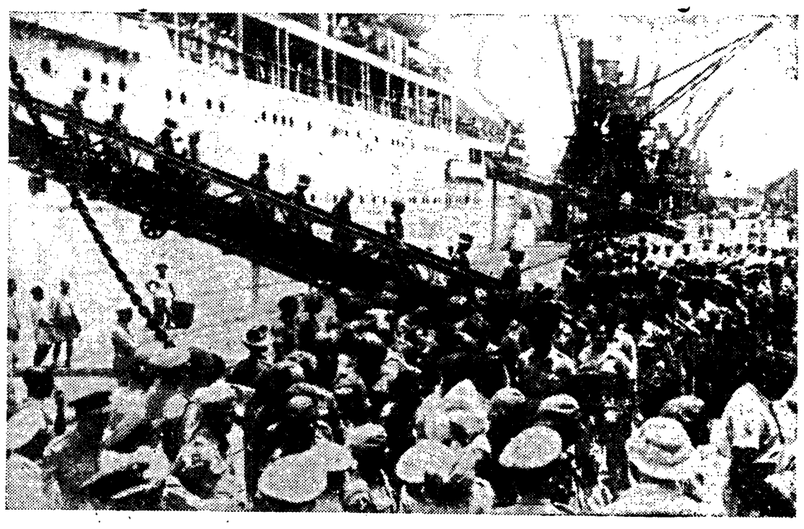
"In Paragraph XVIII we gave our reasons for taking a population basis for the allocation of seats on the Constituent Assembly and this method has met with general approval.

BHOPAL'S HELPFUL ATTITUDE

"In Paragraph XIV we dealt with the question of the Indian States. We had discussions with the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, the Nawab of Bhopal, and were very impressed with the helpful and co-operative attitude they adopted throughout, and to that attitude can be attributed much of the success of the solution of the problem of the Indian States.

"Our attitude to the States is expressed in Paragraph XIV of the statement where we record the willingness of them to co-operate and also their helpful attitude as to the

(Continued on page 5 column 1)



Indian troops, who to ok part in the Victory Parade in London last May, seen disembarking from S.S. "Carthage" at Bombay Harbour on Thursday.

5 To 50 Per cent Increases In Postal Wages

GOVT. ACCEPT AWARD IN ITS ENTIRETY

NEW DELHI, July 18, (A.P.I.): The Government of India announce to-night that they are willing to accept in their entirety the Adjudicator's recommendations for relief to non-gazetted staff of the Posts and Telegraph Department on new scales of pay to take effect from July 1, 1946.

The Government add they are further willing to extend the reliefs relating to grain concession allowance and the upgrading of all "C" areas into "B" for purposes of dearness allowance to those non-gazetted staff of the Department who are on the old scales of pay.

Government state that they have considered the 12 demands which were included in the strike notice served on the Director General of Post and Telegraph by the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union, and add: "Those relating to pay and conditions of service will be dealt with by the Pay Commission. On five demands Government have passed favourable orders. These relate to over-time allowance for work performed by postmen and packers on Sundays and postal holidays; the provision of a leave reserve for these two grades; abolition of medical examination upon promotion to a higher grade; reservation of posts in the clerical cadre for departmental candidates; and the offer of alternative employment as vacancies occur to suitably qualified personnel upon retrenchment."

The Adjudicator's recommendations which are published propose an increase in basic pay ranging between five and 50 per cent distributed among the different sections of staff which are detailed.

Relief on the scale recommended is to be extended to employees of the telephone districts of Bombay (including Ahmedabad and Karachi) Calcutta and Madras and of the telephone workshops appointed on or after April 1, 1943, on the Post and Telegraph scales of pay for corresponding categories. Employees on the unified scales of pay are excluded from the above relief.

The Adjudicator also recommended:—Retrospective effect to be given to the above relief in respect of all categories except one from January, 1945 to June, 1946. That is, for one and a half years on the basis of the relief on July 1, 1946 on the pay for June, 1946. Grain concession allowance to be given to all the new scale employees at places where no grain concession scheme is in operation, at a rate equal to the money value of the concession to Bombay, in respect of three and a half consumption units. The present value of the concession is Rs. 3-12 per month.

Up-grading of all the "C" areas into "B" category with the result that the dearness allowance given to the new scale employees at places included at present in "C" category will be increased by Rs. 2 per month.

T. U. C. CALL FOR TOKEN STRIKE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

To add to the confusion already prevailing in Bombay on account of the strike of the postmen and lower grade staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the city will experience a series of "sympathetic strikes" during the next few days.

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress today called upon its 71 affiliated unions throughout the province with a total membership of over 200,000 to go on a token strike on July 22 "to express solidarity of the working class with the struggle of Post and Telegraph employees, if an amicable settlement is not reached before that date." The token strike will embrace textile mills, factories, and engineering concerns.

The B.E.S.T. Workers' Union today decided to go on a similar strike, and has authorised Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoi, President, to give the call "when he deems it necessary."

The staff of the Central Telegraph Office, who are members of the All-India Trade Union, Congress, also decided, at an urgent meeting this evening at the Congress House, to demonstrate their support, of the demands of the strikers by going on a one-day strike, the date of which is to be announced later.

DALVI'S BOMBSHELL

Mr. Dalvi, General Secretary of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union, speaking to the staff of the Central Telegraph Office, this evening, stated that the adjudicator's award had no connection with the strikers' demands which are revision of scales of pay and better conditions of service.

Mr. Dalvi expressed the opinion that if the present demands of the men were not met the strike would spread to other parts of the country.

Mr. Dalvi strongly criticised the policy of Dewan Chamanlal, President of the Federation of Posts and Telegraph Union, in the matter of the strike, and said that he was playing himself into the hands of the Government, when the federation itself stood to gain by the fight of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union.

Mr. Dalvi stated that the Government revised the scales of pay of the postal employees in 1931, when the cost of living index was 97. Now, the Union asked for a revision of the scales, when the index was 250.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Nearly 100 members of the Bombay Telephone Department Staff struck work shortly after midnight on Thursday. The members of the staff who are on day duty will follow suit today.

However it is expected that the telephone system in Bombay, being automatic, will function during the period of the strike.

BREAD RATIONING IN BRITAIN

LONDON, July 18. (A.P.A.): Food Minister John Strachey flatly rejected demands for postponement of bread rationing to-night and warned that "sanctions" fines or imprisonment would be imposed on bakers refusing to co-operate.

200 ARRESTS IN AHMEDABAD

Four Cases Of Stabbing: Two Prove Fatal

AHMEDABAD, July 18, (API.) Four cases of stabbing two of which proved fatal were reported till noon today. Over two hundred men have been rounded up from different places of stabbing.

A crowd of about 400 Muslim women collected near Khasbazar Police station demanding the release of arrested persons. Police threated to use tear gas at which the crowd dispersed.

Deterrent measures are now being considered by the Provincial Government to restore normalcy in the city.

Two of these are the imposition of a poll tax to recover the damage caused during the riots and enforcing of the provisions of the Whipping Act. A special riot magistrate is to be appointed.

TENANCY BILL AMENDMENT

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, July 18.

The Bombay Assembly adjourned today after two and a half hours of desultory debate. Several speakers from the opposition had suggested that the Tenancy Amendment Bill, now pending should be referred to Select Committee As Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister who is piloting the Bill, wanted time to consider the suggestion the House was adjourned till tomorrow.

It was notable that while the Muslim League spokesmen have been bitterly critical of the Bill, Dr. Moreshwar Narayan Natu, representatives of Deccan Sardars and Inamdars, generally welcomed the spirit of the Bill. He however, made a plea for special concession to small middle-class landholders.

Stop Press

UNIONIST JOINS LEAGUE

LAHORE, July 18, (APA). Baghallsukhera, Unionist member of the Punjab assembly has today joined the Muslim League Party.

This raises the League opposition strength to 81 in a house of 175. (Effective present strength of the House is 170.)

AMBEDKAR WARNED

LAHORE, July 18, (APA.) Countermeasures and demonstrations against Dr B R Ambedkar and his Scheduled Castes Federation officials and men on "a ten-fold scale" are threatened by the General Secretary of the All-India Harijan League, Bhagat Amin Chand, "if they don't stop within a week their demonstrations and activities against Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Ministers."

Mr. Bhagat said: "Dr. Ambedkar should be the last person to demand cancellation of the Poona Pact, for he himself was a signatory to it."

ANDHRA ELECTION DISPUTES

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has sent a telegram to Mrs. Kamla Devi Chattopadhya, member of the Congress Working Committee asking her to proceed to Andhra and inquire into the allegations regarding grave irregularities in connection with the District Congress elections there.

JAWAHAR FOR DELHI

ALLAHABAD, July 18, (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is leaving for Delhi tomorrow by plane to preside over the Congress Expert Committee meeting for the Constituent Assembly. The Committee is meeting on July 20.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER)
NEW YORK, July 18

Previous Closing	34.65
Today's Opening	34.90
Difference	+25
Today's Closing	35.65
Difference	+100

Cripps On First Positive Gain In India

TRUST IN SINCERITY OF BRITISH GOVT.

Though Uncertain, Success Of Efforts Is Within Grasp

LONDON, July 18. (Reuter): Sir Stafford Cripps, in the House of Commons, said that the members of the Mission saw representatives of both the major parties shortly before they left India and they stated to them quite categorically that it was their intention to go into the Constituent Assembly with the object of making it work.

Sir Stafford paid a tribute to all with whom they negotiated in India and said when they left there had undoubtedly been a change of attitude.

FIRST POSITIVE GAIN

There was trust in the sincerity of the British Government which had formerly been absent and desire and willingness for co-operation in the solution of India's problems.

"This is the first positive gain and is something which we believe augurs well for our future relations with independent India, whether she chooses to remain within or go without the British Commonwealth of Nations", added Sir Stafford.

"Success, though not yet by any means certain, is within the grasp of ourselves and our Indian friends and we may hope that in this realisation the remaining difficulties may be overcome."

STATEMENT IN COMMONS

Cripps On The Negotiations

LONDON, July 18 (Reuter): Sir Stafford Cripps, in a statement in the House of Commons to-day on the Cabinet Mission to India said:

"The House must, I am sure, be fully conscious of the fact that the circumstances of the Spring of 1946 were vastly different from those of 1942, or 1939.

"India has shared to the full in the political awakening which is evident all over the world after the war and nowhere perhaps more than in the Far East.

"Pressures which were sufficiently in evidence, before the war and during the war have become greatly accentuated and what might have been considered a reasonable speed of progress before the war would now be regarded as dilatory and inadequate.

"I have always personally believed that our best hope of maintaining the valued friendship and co-operation of the Indian people was to offer them their full and untrammelled freedom as to their own future and to help them to the best of our ability to achieve their desires as smoothly and quickly as possible.

"There is no doubt whatever that since, at any rate, the early months of this year no other approach than this would have had any chance of success at all.

"When the Mission first arrived in New Delhi the atmosphere for agreement between the parties was not propitious.

"The issue of 'one or two Indias' had been bitterly contested at the elections and the two major parties, Congress and the Muslim League, had each of them almost swept the board in their respective constituencies.

"To some extent, perhaps, this outstanding success of the two major parties simplified the matter because the smaller parties had been relegated to the background by the electorate but, on the other hand, it had of course, reinforced both two major parties in their directly opposed policies.

WEATHER AND POLITICS

"There was another factor which had an influence, and that was the weather.

"Summer in New Delhi is not the best place and time for negotiations; excessive heat and, latterly, in June, dampness, make it difficult for all parties to maintain that atmosphere of calm and patient deliberation which is so essential in dealing with such complex negotiations.

"Perhaps the House will permit me in this association to pay a very real and sincere tribute to the noble Lord who presided over our Mission and whose calm, patient and determined conduct of the negotiations was so largely responsible for the result that we are able to report."

Speaking of the initial month of

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 3.)

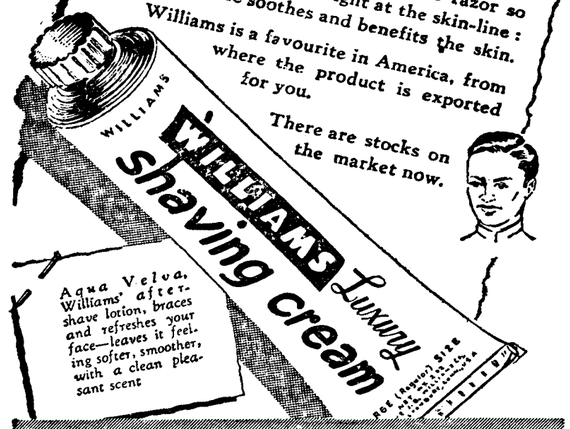
AIR SERVICES OF INDIA, LTD.
21 SEATER FAST DAKOTA AIRCRAFT
BOMBAY: BHOPAL: CAWNPORE: LUCKNOW
WEEKLY SERVICE FROM BOMBAY EVERY WEDNESDAY
FROM LUCKNOW AND CAWNPORE EVERY THURSDAY
BOOKINGS & ENQUIRIES!!
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SCINDIA HOUSE, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY
Telp.: 21919: Telg.: "AIRTAXIES"
AND RECOGNISED TRAVEL AGENCIES

American Favourite

For a quick, comfortable shave rely on J. B. Williams' Luxury Shaving Cream. Its foamy lather holds the hairs up against the razor so that they can be cut off right at the skin-line: its rich lanoline soothes and benefits the skin.

Williams is a favourite in America, from where the product is exported for you.

There are stocks on the market now.


WILLIAMS
WILLIAMS Luxury Shaving Cream
Aqua Velva, Williams' after-shave lotion, braces and refreshes your face—leaves it feeling softer, smoother, with a clean pleasant scent

Distributors:
Williams
L. D. SEYMOUR & Co. (India) Ltd.
Thoburn House, Mereweather Road, BOMBAY.

I S C O—STANTON SPUN IRON PIPES

offer greater discharge capacity, are stronger and lighter than the vertically cast iron pipe and manufactured by us in diameters from 3" to 12" and in lengths of 12'-0 and 18'-0.

They are the most durable and dependable form of conveyors.

ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:—

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LD.

MANAGING AGENTS:
BURN & CO.
12, MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES: LAHORE, NEW DELHI
I.I.S.—21

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Estd. in Bombay in 1919.

HEAD OFFICE: Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES:—Cotton Exchange Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay; Katha Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay; Rajkot (Civil Station).

LONDON AGENTS: WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	40,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	15,25,000
Dividend Equalisation Fund	Rs.	1,00,000
Deposits on 31-12-45 Over	Rs.	4,50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

M. S. Captain, Esq., (Chairman), Lachhmandas Harkhchanda Daga, Esq., K. R. P. Shroff, Esq., Vithaldas Kanji, Esq., Sir B. N. Karanjia, Kt., Haridas Madhowdas, Esq. and Dinshaw D. Romer, Esq.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1/4 per cent per annum on daily balances up to Rupees 2 lakhs.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 1 1/4 per cent per annum, on minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 10,000. Withdrawals allowed once a week.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

A. J. DOCTOR, Manager.

Govt. Subsidy For Housing Projects?

National Planning Sub-Committee Recommends 10-Year Programme

BOMBAY, July 17 (API).—The broad outlines of an extensive housing programme to provide a "pre-determined standard for housing accommodation for every human being with the necessary minimum of amenities and services which modern life in industrial centres demands," has been drawn up by the Housing Priority Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee.

13 P. C. Of Town Dwellers

The report of the Sub-Committee declares that the problem of housing is not of the same urgency, or of the same extensive importance, as the problem of food and education, inasmuch as the shortage of housing room is felt only in the larger centres of population. Such centres are relatively few in number, as, according to the census report of 1941, only 13 per cent of the total population is town-dwelling.

The great mass of the people live in areas of less than two thousand souls each, and climatic conditions for the greater part of the year, and for the larger proportion of the population, make pucca housing relatively unimportant.

The entire problem of housing is considered as one of national urgency, to which special priority must be given for immediate action in the National Plan. The matter affects mainly the larger industrial centres, where congestion of population, combined with lack of space and other amenities, makes the problem very acute and requires immediate solution.

Housing on the scale on which India needs would involve the development of incidental industries, like brick-making, iron and steel, cement, wood-work, paint and varnishes, furnishing and equipment in general essential for modern residential accommodation

CALCUTTA'S EXAMPLE

The plan rules out the practicability of having pre-fabricated houses from the point of view of the Indian population as a whole and particularly as regards the rural population. But it takes note of the fact that a privately sponsored pre-fabricated housing scheme in the Calcutta Port Trust has yielded fairly satisfactory results.

The report deals with four main aspects of the provision of housing for the population:

1. The nature and volume of the housing provision.
2. The responsibility for providing it.
3. The finance or ways and means of housing.
4. The agency immediately concerned with providing housing, regardless of the ultimate financial responsibility.

10 YEAR-PROGRAMME

The report recommends a programme of Housing spread over ten years. For the urban population, a hundred square feet per person is considered the minimum necessity. Technical details, plans or designs for standard housing will be for architects and engineers to work out.

As a public utility service, the rents charged cannot be what is called an economic return on the capital investment made by a private profit-seeker. It should be corelated as much to the ability or income of the occupant (about eight and one-third per cent of the income) as to the capital cost incurred (not more than four per cent of the capital investment) of constructing the Standard dwelling.

The responsibility for housing provision is not exclusive of any single individual, corporation or authority, and the State will have to take, in one aspect or another, an increasing share in providing, regulating and controlling the housing service as a whole.

PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE

As housing is a public utility service of National importance, the central authority of the country must bear its share of this obligation, though the burden need not be shouldered entirely and exclusively by that authority. The actual agency for constructing houses must be the local authority.

The employer of labour is an outstanding class on whom responsibility may quite fairly be charged for providing housing. Another alternative agency is competitive private enterprise. The minimum standard of equipment and amenities are to be enforced by the Central Government authority.

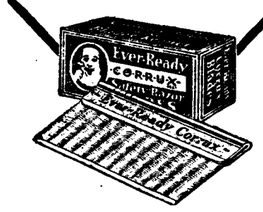
The financial responsibility of Housing must be shared, being not exclusive to any one of the parties concerned—the State, the employer, private enterpreneur providing housing.

If housing as a public utility service, is provided by the State or some organ, representative or delegate of it, and run on a co-operative basis or rather on a contributory basis, the income derived by each of those agencies, responsible for providing and maintaining the Housing Service could be easily determined as part of a long-term arrangement, even though initially relatively a larger burden might fall upon a given section only.

GOVT. SUBSIDIES FOR HOUSING

The report commends the latest proposal of the Government of India to grant a subsidy of twelve and a half per cent, subject in each case to a prior approval of the Provincial Government concerned, and a maximum of Rs 200 per each house. This is to be spread over a period of ten years, with 50 years to recover the cost. This in turn could be supplemented by a similar subsidy of twelve and half per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs. two hundred, making the total Government subsidy of Rs. four hundred per each house from the local Government or Municipality, to some statutory Corporation or building society.

IT'S A JOY TO SHAVE WITH EVER-READY -CO-RR-U-X-
REGISTERED TRADE MARK



Effortless, smooth, clean shaves, every time. No scraping, no harshness, no tearing.
Ever-Ready blades hold their keener edge because the steel is corrugated.

MAXIMUM PRICES OF EVER-READY CORRUX RAZOR BLADES Rs.1-4-0 per packet of 5.

Rx-101

Back from active service

VIMTO AERATED

CORDIAL WILL ALSO BE AVAILABLE SOON

TRY OUR 'VIVLA' BRAND CULINARY ESSENCES

French Foray Into Siam

Prince Waithayakon To Present Case To Security Council

BANGKOK, July 18 (Reuter).—Prince Van Waithayakon was named here last night as the head of the Siamese delegation which will present to the United Nations, Siam's case in dispute with French Indo-China.

The delegation, it was announced, will leave at the end of this month. It includes the opposition leader and former Prime Minister K. Luang Abahaiwongse.

The Siamese Parliament last month authorised Government to present Siam's case—alleging that French troops in May entered Siam and bombarded villages on the Mekong frontier area—to the United Nations Security Council.

The case will be presented under article 35 of the United Nations Charter, which says "any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly." (France's High Commissariat in Saigon admitted that French troops entered Siam but said they were pursuing rebels and were only on Siamese territory for three hours.)

Death Of A Soldier Of Non-Violence

"Vishvabharati News" announces the death on June 6 of Akshoy Kumar Roy a former worker of Santiniketan. He was nearing sixty at the time of his death. "A follower of Sj. Pulin Das and a member of his revolutionary Anusilan Samiti, Akshoybabu came into prominence in 1930 when he accompanied Mahatma Gandhi as a soldier of non-violence during Mahatmaji's famous Dandi March. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment and it was while in jail that Akshoybabu fell a victim to leprosy while nursing an unfortunate fellow prisoner stricken with the disease. Serving his country and nursing the sick were the two dominant traits in Akshoybabu's character. His total disregard for personal safety and overwhelming love for ailing students under his charge endear his memory to his many friends who came to know him intimately while at Santiniketan. A great favourite with 'Charlie' Andrews and 'Dinda', Akshoybabu leaves behind him a host of friends at Santiniketan to mourn his death."

30 KILLED IN AIR CRASH

GUAYAQUIL (Ecuador), July 17. (Reuter): Thirty people were killed in an air crash at Ciudad de Cuenca airfield near Guayaquil.

The plane involved was carrying 50 passengers and took fire when the pilot was endeavouring to gain height to avoid an obstacle on the field.

The machine belonged to Andesa National Company.

10 Candidates Withdraw Candidature

PATNA, July 17. (A.P.I.): In the election to the Constituent Assembly from Bihar ten candidates have withdrawn their candidature today, being the last date for the withdrawal of nominations. The nomination papers of two other candidates have already been declared invalid after scrutiny.

There are now 29 Congress and 10 Independent candidates for the 31 general seats and six Muslim candidates, including Mr. Abdul Quiyam Ansari, Minister for Public Works and a Momin leader, for the five Muslim seats.

Hinrich Shield Semi-Final

JOVENIANO ORDERED OFF FIELD FOR CHANGING GOALIE

Movement Control Prevail Over Tatas In Third Encounter

MOVEMENT CONTROL (plus 2) ... 1
TATA SPORTS CLUB (plus 2) 0

BOMBAY, Thursday: Although the score indicated a very slender advantage held by Movement Control over Tatas, the actual play confirmed the victory which might have been achieved with a couple of goals to spare.

TATA WEAKNESS

The absence of any outstanding marksman from the Tatas' forward line was made glaringly apparent when they had to fight against a good defence. For the greater part of the evening the ball was in the Tata's half and only some fine work by the deep defenders Mandon and Papen, saved them from conceding a larger number of goals.

There was one change in each side from the teams that met a couple of days back Goldfinch replacing Stone who was injured in the last game in the left-half position of the Movement Control and Menzes returning to the Tata's attack at left-in position vice Keshav who had played right-out, allowing Peter, Krishnamurthi and Krishnan to play at left-out, right-out and right-in respectively.

THE DECIDER

The only goal of the evening came late in the first half. Gardiner got possession of the ball dodged left-half Ananthram and centered so accurately that Thingalaya was lured out of his den and the brilliant center-forward Bloomer headed into the net. The goal was Bloomer's but the credit must go to Gardineer.

'LOFTY' ORDERED OFF

When play was resumed, Joveniano had changed places with Krishnan, but what effect it might have had upon the proceedings of the game could not materialise as shortly after resumption Joveniano was ordered off the field by referee Jayaraman for tackling custodian Lambert. Many thought that this was an unwarranted action since Joveniano neither fouled nor used unfair means. This loss of the only forward who might have got a goal disheartened the Tatas and when a few minutes later Skipper Mandon stepped into the breach their discomfiture was complete.

CHANCE MISSED

The Tatas came very near an equaliser when the referee awarded a free kick which was not a penalty, for handling of the ball by Custodian Lambert. Mandon, who took the kick, however, failed to convert it.

A little later, Movement Control came almost within an ace of increasing their lead. Left-out Goodchild shot from a difficult angle and Thingalaya in gathering the ball high up slipped dangerously the fall just failing to cross the line. But that was all.

The first leg of the final between Trades and Movement Control will be played on Saturday 20th and the second leg on Monday 22nd.

The Teams:—

Movement Control, Lambert, Stocks and Osman, Robinson, Slade and Goldfinch; Gardiner, Hardasty, Bloomer, Ambrosi and Goodchild.

Tatas—Thingalaya; Mandon and Papen; Ananthram, Shetty and Damodar; Krishnamurthy, Krishnan, Joveniano, Menzes and Peter.

Every 6 oz.

A CRITICAL SITUATION AND AN APPEAL

AFTER taking into account all grain stocks and growing crops and promised imports, Bombay Province is faced with a deficit of 2,44,000 tons of food grains this year. The worst sufferers will be in those stricken areas where famine already threatens.

The poor in these scarcity areas eat only grain, whereas you perhaps can afford many alternative foods which are unrationed. In order to relieve the critical Food situation facing this Province, we appeal to you to give up at least 6 oz. of your rice or wheat ration for the next three months. Every extra 6 oz. of grain made available may mean a life saved in Bombay's scarcity areas.

Fill up the coupon below and return it to this Council today!

M. R. MASANI (Chairman) PURSHOTTAM KANJI, D. T. LAKDAVALA (Secretaries)

The space for this advertisement has kindly been donated by Messrs. TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVINCIAL FOOD COUNCIL
187, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

Date.....

Dear Sirs,

My name is .....
(BLOCK LETTERS)

I willingly agree not to draw my rice/wheat ration for a period of three months from this date, and I authorise you to inform Government accordingly. This is subject to the cereal ration being maintained by Government during that period at the present level.

Yours truly,

(Signature)

RATTON CARD No.
RATION SHOP No.
Address .....
.....

Messrs. READE BROTHERS & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND
makers of
PHARMACEUTICALS, TOILET REQUISITES, HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES
are pleased to announce that they have appointed as
Sole Representatives
caprihans (INDIA) LTD.
29 CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.
to whom application for appointment as Stockists should be made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

METRO

(Every Seat A Cool Retreat!)

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

GABLE he's back!

GARSON she's got him!

in M-G-M's exciting screen

"Adventure"

CLARK GREER

GABLE · GARSON

In Victor Fleming's Production "ADVENTURE"

with Joan Blondell · Thomas Mitchell

Tom Tully · John Qualen · Richard Haydn

Lina Romay · Harry Davenport

Sunday Morning at 10 a. m.

ANN SOTHERN

in M.G.M.'s

"MAISIE GOES TO RENO"

Benedict Bogeaus presents

PAULETTE GODDARD

in

"Diary of a Chambermaid"

also starring

BURGESS MEREDITH ★ HURD HATFIELD

FRANCIS LEDERER with JUDITH ANDERSON · FLORENCE BATES

IRENE RYAN and REGINALD OWEN

Produced by BENEDICT BOGEAUS and BURGESS MEREDITH · Directed by JEAN RENOIR

Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

EXCELSIOR

3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Rougher! Tougher! More Terrific!

DICK POWELL in "Cornered"

with WALTER SLEZAK

Micheline CHEIREL · Nina VALE · Morris CARNOVSKY

Edgar BARRIER · Luther ADLER

Produced by ADRIAN SCOTT · Directed by EDWARD DMYTRYK · Screen Play by JOHN PAXTON

NEW EMPIRE 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Her Suitors were of Varied Temperament who furnished lots of Fun yet she chose the Different MAN—

MAIN KYA KARUN?

SURRAIYA-HANSA-PAHARI SANYAL

AGHA, E. BILLIMORIA, SHAH NAWAZ

Songs by D. N. MADHOK of 'Ratan' fame

Drawing House Full Cheering Crowds

CAPITOL

Are A RARE SWEET TREAT. 2ND WEEK

Daily 4, 6-45 & 9-30

Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.

Booking 9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5.

India F. C. Release.

FILM ADVERTISERS

Are requested to send for their old blocks lying idle with us within a week from this date as we are going to dispose of our old stocks.

MANAGER,
Advt. Dept.
Bombay Chronicle.

INDIAN NATIONAL THEATRE

PRESENTS

SHIRLAND QUIN'S SPECTACULAR PLAY

DRAGON'S TEETH

DIRECTED BY HIMA KESARCODI

CAST: HIMA KESARCODI, UMA ANAND, ENID BOCARRO, NERGIS COWASJI, M. WAGLE, P. N. KESARCODI, M. SAFDAR MIR, E. ALKAZI, M. WAHEDNA, B. ANAND, SUSHIL DARU, R. GOLIKERI, & Others.

On July 19, 21, 22, 23, 24 & 25.

Daily at 6-15 p.m.

SUNDERBAI HALL

QUEEN'S ROAD.

PLANS OPEN:

CHICAGO RADIO CO.,

OPP. 'VARSITY CLOCK TOWER.

SHOWING TO THE CROWDED HOUSES

ENTERTAINING MUSIC with CHARMING DRAMA (A Prakash Production)

ZAMIN ASMAN

Direction: D. KHOSLA

Cast: JEEVEN, RANJNA, KUSUM DESHPANDE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.

Sunday Matinee: 1 p. m.

Ad. Booking: 10 to 11-30 and 4-30 to 6

LAMINGTON

An EVERGREEN Release

2nd WEEK

RANJIT'S

DHARTI

MUMTAZ SHANTI

TRILOK KAPOOR

Director: MANIBHAI VYAS.

Royal Opera House

Daily: 4, 7 & 10. Sun. Matinee 1-15

Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30.

4TH CROWDED WEEK

CHITRA PRODUCTIONS'

JHUMKE

AKHTAR, JAGIRDAR, LALITA.

Daily: 4, 7, 10, Sun. 1 p.m.

NEW WEST END

5TH POPULAR WEEK!

NAVYUG'S Thrilling Social

ROOM NO. 9

Starring: GEETA NIZAMI

Daily 4, 7, 10 Sun. 1 P.M.

KRISHNA

8TH WEEK OF CROWDS!

SHORAB MODI'S Great Social

SHAMA

Starring: MEHTAB

The Queen of Emotions

MINERVA

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.

28TH WEEK!

JAMUNA Productions'

RATTAN

(With Songs in Colour)

IMPERIAL

Daily 4-15, 7, 10. Sun 1 P.M.

REGAL Air-cooled and Air-conditioned

'Phone: 35017

Daily at 4 , 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.

THE LATEST AND GREATEST "ROAD" SHOW OF ALL!

BING CROSBY BOB HOPE DOROTHY LAMOUR

PARAMOUNT'S ROAD TO UTOPIA

Produced by PAUL JONES

Directed by HAL WALKER

Also PARAMOUNT'S SCOOP

"ATOM BOMB TEST"

At Bikini Atoll on July 1

Exclusively at the REGAL

Sunday Morning at 10-30

"THE FLEET'S IN"

DOROTHY LAMOUR

EDDIE BRACKEN

BETTY HUTTON

From TODAY

CITY LIGHT

B. B. Matunga

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

KALIYAN

MOTILAL, RAMOLA,

LEELA DESAI

VI WEEK

D. R. D. Productions Ltd.

NEK PERVIN

Director: S. M. YUSUF

NOVELTY

Daily: 4, 7 & 10

India F. C. Release.

CAPITOL

SUNDAY MORNING AT 10

"MUMMY'S GHOST"

with

LON CHANEY

NOW FREELY AVAILABLE

The Original Famous

SCOTT'S Emulsion

can now be obtained from all leading Chemists and Stores

There is no justification for 'Black Market' prices

Equally good in Hot or Cold weather

★

Wholesale Distributors

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.

S. 68—size 5" x 1 col.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 5, 2002.
Muslim: Shabhan 19, 1365.
Parsi: Behman 19, 1315.
Sunrise: 6-11 a.m. Sunset 7-19 p.m.
Hightide: 02-40, 15-14. Lowtide: 08-28, 21-28.

Wedding Of Dr. Erulkar's Daughter

Married in London on July 17, 1946, Lilla Erulkar, L.R.A.M., daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Erulkar of Bombay to Glafcos Clarides of Gray's Inn and King's College London, late of R.A.F., son of John Clarides, Bar-at-Law and Madame Clarides of Nicosia, Cyprus.

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Study Class on "Karma" from the Ocean of Theosophy by W. Q. Judge. Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

VANI VIHAR VIDYALAYA: Sri Jayatirtha Punyatithi will be celebrated at the Vidyalaya Premises, Matunga, (G.I.P.) to-day between 8 and 10-30 p.m. Sjt. M. R. Gopalacharya will deliver a lecture at 9-30 p.m.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS OF BOMBAY: Diploma Convocation at 7 p.m. at College Council Hall, Hospital Avenue, Parel.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER and the Councillors of Ward No. 7 Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady will meet near the Junction of Princess Street and Girgaum Road, to-day at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.), to go round the Ward. The residents of the Ward who have any difficulties to bring to light are invited to be present at the appointed place and time.

AFRICA & OVERSEAS MERCHANTS CHAMBER: The following telegram has been sent this evening (17-7-46) to the Commonwealth Relations and the Commerce Departments, Government of India, New Delhi by Mr. Dawood Haji Nasser, President, Africa and Overseas Merchants' Chamber:

"My Chamber Congratulates Government of India and highly appreciates their action in imposing ban on trade with South Africa. Absolutely essential to take undertakings from all Governments not to allow re-exports of Indian goods to South Africa".

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: A talk by Mr. C. M. S. Sarma, to-day at 9-00 p.m., at Sangham premises on "Kambar's Dream Land".

JAYA PRAKASH TO SPEAK IN 'C' WARD: Under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, Sjt. Jaya Prakash Narayan will speak on the present political situation at a meeting to be held to-day at 9 p.m., at the Wadi of Vishanagar Banias in the 3rd Bhoiwada near Bhuleswar Market. Tributes will also be paid to the services of the "Martyr" Com. Mafat Shah and the scheme to open "workers' libraries" in his sweet memory will be announced.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSN: Classes in 'Chemistry for the Layman' and Gujarati (Beginners) will "begin" to-day (Friday) at 6-15 and 6-30 p.m. in the Royal Institute of Science and Elphinstone College respectively. Other classes for the day as usual.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: Sjt. B. M. Jambhekar, General Secretary, A.I.F.S.U., will give a series of following four lectures in Marathi: Soviet Union and Europe, Soviet Union and the Middle East, Soviet Union and Far East and Soviet Union and Colonial peoples. The first lecture will be held at 9 p.m. on (Saturday) at the Oriental High School, Dadar.

BOMBAY GARAGE WORKERS' UNION

A meeting of the workers of Bombay Garage, Chowpaty was held in Jinnah Hall with Sri. S. K. Patil, the B.P.C.C. President in the Chair. Sri. Bidesh Kulkarni and Mr. H. N. Trivedi of Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh addressed the workers. The workers expressed their faith in Congress and garlanded Sri. S. K. Patil and Mr. Nurie, the chief guests of the meeting.

Oil-Cakes Export Banned

The Government of Bombay has reissued its order originally issued in 1943, banning the export of vegetable oil-cakes other than groundnut oil-cakes by rail road or sea from the province of Bombay to any place in India outside its limits except under a licence granted in the city of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District.

K. S. Ranga Rao Resigns Cricket Control Board Secretaryship

MADRAS, July 18 (API.) Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao has submitted his resignation as Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India which office he has held for eight years. In a letter to the President, he has requested the Board to relieve him of his duties after the annual meeting to be held in Madras on July 28.

THE DECCAN MARATHA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The old and new scholars, members and well-wishers of the Deccan Maratha Education Association are cordially invited to attend the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Association to be held at Gokhale Hall, Poona, at 4 p.m. on the 20th instant, even if individual invitation is not received.

S. S. SHIRKE,
Secretary.

4th Week of Full Houses

Prafulla's Mythological Hit

Subhadra

DIRECTOR PRODUCER VINAYAK

Starring: SHANTA APTE & PREM ADIB

(Courtesy S. A. CONCERNS)

ROXY Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

MR. GOKULDAS VELJI SOMAYA

Mr. Gokuldas Velji Somaya, Partner of the well-known firm of M/s. Velji Kalidas & Sons, Exporters & Importers, is sailing for Africa per S.S. KARAGOLA on business tour.

GOVT. TRANSPORT SERVICE WORKERS ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Five hundred and fifty drivers and workers of the Government Transport Service have gone on strike today morning. It is recalled that on behalf of the drivers and workers, the Lorry Drivers' Union had put several demands before the Bombay Government in the first week of July. The workers not satisfied with the reply of the Government, have struck work this morning.

The Government Transport Service depots at Colaba, Sewri, Mahim and the Workshop at Charni Road are affected by the strike. The demands of the strikers are (1) minimum pay for the drivers on the same basis as the Government drivers:—Rs. 100-5-150 (excluding dearness allowance), (2) Workers Rs. 60-3-90 minimum pay (excluding dearness allowance), (3) Payment of wages on 5th of every month, (4) Overtime wages, (5) Leave with pay, (6) Food allowance, (7) Outside Bombay allowance ½ anna per mile, Rs. 1-4 minimum, (8) Bonus:—2 months victory bonus, 1 month annual bonus and retrenchment bonus according to the government rules.

A meeting was held last night at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel to demonstrate the solidarity of the G.T.S. workers in their demands.

Workers belonging to various communities including Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs jostled together at the meeting and shouted slogans of working class unity.

It was addressed by Messrs. P. S. Donde L. K. Oak, Dr Ashraf and others.

DRUG SHOPS EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Thursday: Nearly 400 employees of the chemist and drug shops at Princess Street have gone on strike for last four days. The demands of the employees are increase in wages, dearness allowance and better conditions of work.

NATIONAL BANK STRIKE CONTINUES

BOMBAY, Thursday: The strike in the National Bank of India is continuing. Today is the Seventh day of the strike.

M.Sc. EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the M.Sc. (by papers) Examination held by the Bombay University in last June:—

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION: NOS: 14, 22.

PASS NOS: 1 2 8 9 12 15 16 17 19 20 21 26 30 34 36 39 40 41 42 45 46 47 51 54 55 58 61.

Results of the candidates Nos:—56 57 59 and 60 will be declared later.

COMMANDER KING FOUND GUILTY

Dismissed From "Dalhousie"

On Wednesday the Court Martial, consisting of Captain J. E. N. Coope, President, Captain A. H. Watt, Commander E. C. Streetfield-James, Commander F. F. W. Harvey and Lt.-Comdr. F. Honeyman, found Commander King guilty on the charge of neglecting to investigate immediately the complaints referred by the ratings when he was in Command of H. M. I. S. Talwar and adjudged him to be dismissed from His Majesty's Ship "Dalhousie" to which he is presently attached and to be severely reprimanded. On the charge of using insulting language towards the ratings, the court adjudged the charge "not proved."

TO-DAY'S A.I.R. SPECIAL

Eye-Witness Account Of Victory Celebrations

To-day at 8-30 p.m., All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast an eye-witness account of the arrival in Bombay of the Indian contingent which took part in the recent Victory celebrations in London. Peter Proudman of the R.I.N., is the commentator. This programme can be heard on both wavelengths.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

FRIDAY, July 19.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 ko/s)—7-30 a.m. Keep Fit 7-40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Mohammad Khan Desai Faridi (Been) 8-45 Zawar Husain 9.0 Y. T. Parvatay.

12-0 p.m. Mahila Mandal (G) 12.45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mixed Melodies 1-25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Music 4-20 School Broadcast (G) 5-0 Mohammad Khan Desai Faridi (Been) 5-15 Jantar Mantar (H) 5.45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6-15 Evening Melodie 6.30 Gulab Bai (Bijapur) 6-45 S. B Shastri 7-0 Scenes from "Macbeth" (Radio adaptation and production Alan Anderson) 7-30 Moghubai Kurdikar 8.0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8.30 Oushadhatani: Talk in Marathi by R P. Koppikar 8-45 (Feature on "Seven stages of man": Written by B. V. Warerkar) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Matter and mind: Talk by Prof. J. C. P. D'Andrade 10-0 Y. T. Parvatay 14-25 Moghubai Kurdikar.

RADIOS FROM STOCK

FERRANTI

India Receivers: 6 Valves. AC/DC.

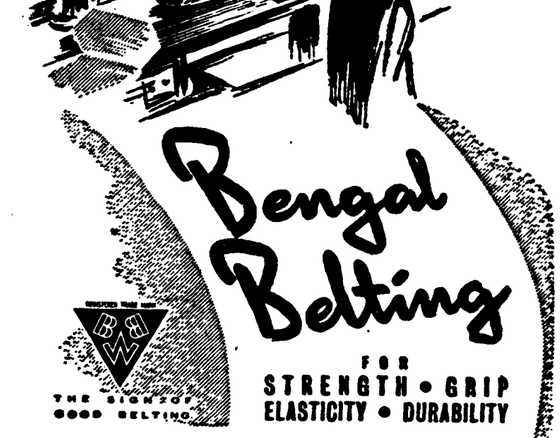
BOMBAY RADIO CO., LTD.

(ESTD. 1926)

45/47, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Next to West End Watch Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

Madras Office:—

P. O. Box: 375, MADRAS.



Bengal Belting

FOR STRENGTH • GRIP ELASTICITY • DURABILITY

THE SIGN OF GOOD BELTING

THE BENGAL BELTING WORKS LTD

Mg. Agents S. K. ROY & CO. LTD.

2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta

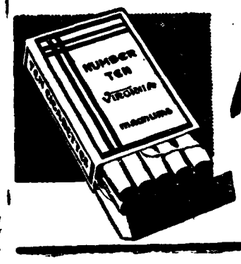
Agents for Bombay Presidency, C.P., Sind, Punjab, Rajputana, Baluchistan and Northern Part of U.P.

BENGAL BOMBAY AGENCY LIMITED.

11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Overture to friendship

Sitting at the gaddi—one has to deal with such a variety of customers everyday—some are easy, some difficult. And surely you have experienced those occasions in transacting business when for no tangible reason the talk comes to a standstill, an uncomfortable silence surrounds you and there doesn't seem anything more to say. Then in a flash of inspiration you offer the customer a cigarette—your favourite Virginia No. 10—of course. The sense of constraint vanishes, the atmosphere turns congenial and this little act of courtesy helps to establish a pleasant business relationship.



Number Ten VIRGINIA

The Quality Cigarette

JAMES CARLTON LTD LONDON

NTK.139

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 18. (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st June, 1946, and departure from normal recorded at 08.00 hours (I. S. T.) on 18th July, 1946:—
Ahmedabad 94 80 0 5.2 minus 5.3, Ahmednagar 92 67 0 6.2 minus 1.3, Baroda 74 77 0 13.4 nil, Belgaum 77 69 0.1 11.2 minus 6.4, BOMBAY 88 78 0.1 27.3 minus 8.3 Calcutta 90 79 0.1 14.2 minus 5.1, Cherrapunji 69 65 1.1 195.8 plus 24.9, Delhi 100 83 0 8.0 plus 0.3, Hyderabad (Dn) 93 76 0 5.1 minus 2.6, Hyderabad (Sa) nil. Mahableshwar 66 63 1.4 83.5 minus 11.1, Mangalore 78 73 2.9 82.1 plus 20.2, Cotacamund 64 53 0.1 5.7 minus 5.4, Pachmarhi 82 72 0 16.9 minus 7.5, Poona 84 69 0.1 3.3 minus 4.9, Rajkot 93 76 0 9.4 minus 1.1 Ratnagiri nil Sholapur 92 71 1.6 9.0 plus 2.1, Simla 75 61 0 18.2 plus 3.0, Surat 89 77 0.2 18.7 minus 0.3.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The favours which you pursue are like your own shadows. Follow them, you cannot catch them; turn away from them, they will follow you.

—Muhammad Ibn Idris.

The Bombay Chronicle

INOPPORTUNE DISCUSSION

It is deplorable that, while the disturbances in Ahmedabad had not completely ended and the communal tension was still dangerous, Mr. Abdul Kadar Shaik, a Muslim League Member of the Assembly, thought fit to move an adjournment motion alleging "mishandling of the riot situation in Ahmedabad from July 1 onwards". It may be that Mr. Shaik had a bona fide fear that, if the situation in the city was not frankly discussed, it might get worse and he perhaps hoped that the discussion might induce the Government to redouble its efforts to restore peace. But that feeling was not reflected in his speech or those of others who supported the motion. Most of these speeches made reckless and baseless charges against Government and none of the speakers could adduce any evidence worth mentioning in support of them. The mover in fact began by attacking Government roundly for "terrorising the people and those people who are antagonistic politically to the party to which the present Ministry belongs.' If at all the motion and the speeches were meant to help the Tories in the Commons on the eve of the debate on India, the tactics are doomed to be futile.

One of the charges against the Government was that it was out and out pro-Hindu. But Premier Kher pointed out how the Government was also being every day assailed as being pro-Muslim and read out a letter which said that "Hindus had been betrayed" and which asked him to dismiss Mr. Morarji Desai, the Home Minister. We have ourselves received several such letters complaining that too much indulgence was being shown to Muslims. But we have refrained from publishing such letters as charges without any evidence do more harm than good. Another charge urged against the Government was that drastic measures had been adopted by it. But as Mr. Kher remarked, that was inevitable when a riot was on and men were being stabbed to death. Everybody knows how, when strict measures were prematurely relaxed, fresh trouble started immediately. Mr. Desai's observation is revealing that, when he went about the Muslim localities and inquired whether the residents had any complaints, they replied that "they had absolutely none either against the police or other authorities." The fact is, as pointed out by Mr. Kher, that far from Government terrorising any body, a large number of peace-loving population were being terrorised by a few people who did not believe in non-violence.

However, the more urgent question now is how to end the disturbances completely. As cases of stabbing are persisting, firm measures will continue to be necessary. All suspects should be rounded up and detained or be closely watched. But it is clear that the police need to be assisted by Peace Committees composed of both Hindus and Muslims and functioning in all the affected parts of the city. Men of influence should make it a point to work on such committees and work incessantly. No communal or other differences should be allowed to prejudice the work of these Committees. Every worker must echo the sentiment expressed by Mr. Kher: "To me every Muslim and every Sikh is an Indian. Every Muslim or Hindu stabbed is a brother stabbed."

Strange Tribute

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency and the inspiring genius of the Zionist movement, is on his way to London from Jerusalem. Before leaving Palestine, Dr. Weizmann issued a statement in which he paid a tribute to "the discipline and behaviour of the Jewish community in Palestine" and declared that it must "continue its restraint" and not permit itself to be provoked from any quarter whatsoever. To any normal person this statement would appear strange and ludicrous—indeed, worse—against the background of Haganah's proclaimed claims and activities, of dumps of arms and of terrorism and sabotage on a military scale. But where Palestine is concerned, Jews, least of all their acknowledged guide and leader, are not normal. What could be more abnormal than to regard somebody else's thousand year old home as one's own by virtue of having suffered terrible oppression at the hands of an entirely different third party?

The importance of Dr. Weizmann's visit to Britain—his home country—lies in the fact that he wields great influence in the "right" quarters in London and his suggestions and instructions are listened to with respect. What these would be need not be a matter for speculation. For Dr. Weizmann the immediate dumping into Palestine of 100,000 European Jews is only one of the things and the least that the British should do. He would doubtless demand that this particular item in the Anglo-American recommendation should be carried out at once. And, as we have said, he is a very influential Briton. The British Government itself is only too willing to submit to, and carry out, the demands of Zionists powerfully backed as they further are, by Washington. Its only condition is that America, so profoundly sympathetic to the Jews, should share in the inevitable work of crushing the Arabs by force. The sympathetic Americans are not prepared to go so far. And there is a state of deadlock. But it may be resolved soon. The Arabs, therefore, need urgent backing and support. The Council of the All-India Muslim League is going to meet shortly. We trust that this time at least the Arabs will not be forgotten by the leaders of the Muslim League who so vociferously claim to be profoundly concerned about Muslims, the Middle East and Islam.

Frankly Speaking

Sind Ministry

While the Nawab of Mamdot, leader of the Muslim League Opposition in the Punjab Legislative Assembly, hurls an open challenge to the Unionist Ministry to face a vote of no-confidence and alleges that it dare not do so because it has, according to him, no clear majority of supporters in the House, League Ministers in Sind, sheltering themselves behind the Governor, are trotting out all sorts of wholly unconvincing excuses for refusing to face a direct vote of no-confidence in the Assembly. The latest defender of the Hidayatulla Ministry's untenable attitude is Khan Bahadur Khuhro, who maintains that in the prevailing circumstances the Governor had no other alternative than to keep the present Ministry in office. The Khan Bahadur evades a direct answer to the question whether the Ministry's present following is not in a definite minority in the House. The fact is evident beyond any shadow of doubt and it is because it does not serve the purposes of Mudie and Co., just at present to let the facade of a League Ministry in the province topple down, exposing the intrinsic weakness of the League's position in the country, that all sorts of subterfuges are being officially resorted to hoodwink the world.

Deplorable Outrage

While Egyptian impatience to end British military occupation and secure full sovereign independence for the country can be understood and whole-heartedly appreciated, no friend of Egypt can help deploring the assaults on British servicemen which have become regrettably frequent. Terrorism of the type that is being indulged in by certain elements cannot be condoned on any ground. The latest outrage is the throwing of five hand grenades in a British Service Club at Alexandria resulting in 25 casualties including 12 girls and two Egyptian waiters. There is neither sense nor patriotism in this outrage which in indefensibly dastardly. Those who are responsible for it are no friends of Egypt and, Sidky Pasha is quite right in denouncing the outrage as "a crime directed not only against the victims but against the entire country".

An Asiatic Tragedy

Internecine strife is always unfortunate and when it assumes the proportions of a Civil War it becomes doubly deplorable. But when it concerns a great country like China, Civil War is nothing less than a grievous international tragedy and particularly so for Asia, which is, and wants to be, proud of China. The Nationalist-Communist strife there has developed into a chronic 'malaise' which may well destroy the body and soul of that great country and its people. Yet there seems no sign of its being checked. Indeed, it is actually increasing. Large scale fighting, involving whole armies, has again flared up with each side claiming innocence and accusing the other of unprovoked aggression, and both appealing to General Marshal to intervene and bring about a truce. It is humiliating to any Asiatic, but, in the circumstances, what else is there but to welcome General Marshal's intervention and earnestly hope for his success, which we do?

Prof. Shah And The Senate

Sir,—One of the most active and enthusiastic members of the Bombay Senate is Prof. K. T. Shah. He is an unsparing critic of all bureaucracy autocracy and irregularity inside and outside the Bombay University. He has thus aroused the wrath of those, who have been dislodged by his fear against all corruption and collusion in the University. As a tireless Teacher, Professor, Author, Speaker and critic, Prof. Shah has few equals in India. Is it not, therefore, the sacred duty of all graduate voters to stand solidly by the side of Prof. Shah and return him to the Senate with a thumping majority?

B. F. BHARUCHA.

TEST OF PALUDRINE

NEW DELHI, July 18. (A.P.I.): Large-scale tests of Paludrine, the anti-malaria drug, are to be carried out in India during the next malaria season. About 7,00,000 tablets are being obtained for the purpose. Paludrine is claimed to be more effective than quinine.

From National Govt. To "Care-Taker Raj"

Cabinet Mission's Correspondence From White Paper

VICEROY'S PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL ASSURANCE TO JINNAH

NEW DELHI, July 18. (A.P.I.): The following is further correspondence between the Cabinet Mission on the one hand and the Congress Party, the Muslim League, the Sikhs and the Indian States on the other, taken from two White Papers presented to Parliament this month.

AZAD'S LETTER

Letter from Maulana Azad to Secretary of State, dated May 20:

My Committee have carefully considered the statement issued by the Cabinet Delegation on May sixteen and they have seen Gandhiji after the interviews he has had with you and Sir Stafford Cripps. There are certain matters about which I have been asked to write to you.

As we understand the statement it contains certain recommendations and procedure for the election and functioning of the constituent Assembly. The Assembly itself, when formed, will, in my Committee's opinion, be a Sovereign Body for the purpose of drafting the constitution unhindered by any external authority, as well for entering into a treaty. Further that it will be open to the Assembly to vary in any way it likes the recommendations and the procedure suggested by the Cabinet Delegation. The Constituent Assembly being a Sovereign Body for the purposes of the constitution, its final decisions will automatically take effect.

CONTRARY TO CONGRESS STAND

As you are aware some recommendations have been made in your statement which are contrary to the Congress stand as it was taken at the Simla Conference and elsewhere. Naturally, we shall try to get the Assembly to remove what we consider defects in the recommendations. For this purpose we shall endeavour to educate the country and the Constituent Assembly.

There is one matter in which my Committee were pleased to hear Gandhiji say that you were trying to see that the European Members in the various Provincial Assemblies, particularly Bengal and Assam, would neither offer themselves as candidates nor vote for the election of delegates to the Constituent Assembly.

No provision has been made for the election of a representative from British Baluchistan. So far as we know, there is no elected Assembly or any other kind of chamber which might select such a representative. The individual may not make of a difference in the Constituent Assembly, but it would make a difference if such an individual speaks for a whole province which he really does not represent in any way. It is far better not to have representation at all than to have this kind of representation which will mislead and which may decide the fate of Baluchistan contrary to the wishes of inhabitants. If any kind of popular representation can be arranged, we would welcome it. My Committee were pleased, therefore, to hear Gandhiji say that you are likely to include Baluchistan within the scope of the Advisory Committee's work.

AUTONOMY WITH COMPULSION

In your recommendations for the basic form of the Constitution (page three of the printed draft, No. five—this refers to paragraph 15 of the statement of Cabinet Delegation of May 16) you state that provinces should be free to form groups with executives and legislatures and each group could determine the provincial subjects to be taken in common. Just previous to this, you state that all subjects other than the Union subjects and all residuary powers should vest in the provinces. Later on in the statement however on page 5, you state that the provincial representatives to the Constituent Assembly will divide up into three sections and "these sections shall proceed to settle the provincial constitutions for the provinces in each section, and shall also decide whether any group constitution shall be set up for these provinces." There appears to us to be a marked discrepancy in these two separate provisions. The basic provision gives full autonomy to a province to do what it likes and subsequently there appears to be a certain compulsion in the matter which clearly infringes that autonomy. It is true that at a later stage, the provinces can opt out of any group. In any event, it is not clear how a province or its representatives can be compelled to do something which they do not want to do. A provincial assembly may give a mandate to its representatives not to enter any group or a particular group or section. As sections B and C have been formed, it is obvious that one province will play a dominating role in the section, the Punjab in section B and Bengal in Section C. It is conceivable that this dominating province may frame a provincial constitution entirely against the wishes of Sind or the North-West Frontier Province or Assam. It may even conceivably lay down rules for elections and otherwise, thereby nullifying the provision for a province to opt out of a group. Such could never be the intention and it would be repugnant to the basic principles and policy of the scheme itself.

SOVEREIGN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The question of the Indian States has been left vague and, therefore, I need not say much about it at this stage. But it is clear that state representatives who come into the Constituent Assembly must do so more or less in the same way as the representatives of the Provinces. The Constituent Assembly cannot be formed of entirely disparate elements.

I have dealt above with some points arising out of your statement. Possibly some of them can be cleared up by you and the defects removed. The principal point, however, is, as stated above, that we look upon this Constituent Assembly as a sovereign body which can decide as it chooses in regard to any matter before it and can give effect to its decision. The only limitation we recognise is that in regard to certain major communal issues, the decision should be by a majority of each of the two major communities. We shall try to approach the public and the members of the Constituent Assembly with our own proposals for removing any defects in recommendations made by you.

Gandhiji has informed my committee that you contemplate that British troops will remain in India till after the establishment of the Government in accordance with the instrument produced by the Constituent Assembly. My Committee feel that the presence of foreign troops in India will be a negation of Indian independence.

India should be considered to be independent in fact from the moment that the National Provisional Government is established.

I shall be grateful to have an early reply so that my Committee may come to a decision in regard to your statement."

Secretary Of State's Reply

Letter from Secretary of State to Maulana Azad dated May 22. The substance of this letter and certain other points were the subject of the Delegation's statement of May 25.

The Delegation have considered your letter of May 20 and feel that the best way to answer it is that they should make their general position quite clear to you. Since the Indian leaders after prolonged discussion failed to arrive at an agreement, the Delegation have put forward their recommendations as the nearest approach to reconciling the views of the two main parties. The scheme, therefore, stands as a whole and can only succeed if it is accepted and worked in a spirit of compromise and co-operation.

You are aware of the reasons for the grouping of the provinces, and this is an essential feature of the scheme which can only be modified by agreement between the two parties.

There are two further points which we think we should mention. First, in your letter, you describe the Constituent Assembly as a sovereign body, the final decisions of which will automatically take effect. We think the authority and the functions of the Constituent Assembly and the procedure which it is intended to follow are clear from the statements. Once the Constituent Assembly is formed and working on this basis, there is naturally no intention to interfere with its discretion or to question its decisions. When the Constituent Assembly has completed its labours, His Majesty's Government will recommend to Parliament such action as may be necessary for the cession of sovereignty to the Indian people, subject only to two provisions which are mentioned in the statement and which are not, we believe, controversial, namely, adequate provision for the protection of minorities and willingness to conclude a treaty to cover matters arising out of the transfer of power.

Secondly, while His Majesty's Government are most anxious to secure that the interim period should be as short as possible you will, we are sure, appreciate that, for reasons stated above, independence cannot precede the bringing into operation of a new constitution.

Viceroy's Assurance To Jinnah

Letter from Viceroy to Mr. Jinnah dated June 4. Personal and Confidential. (This letter is published with Mr. Jinnah's agreement).

You asked me yesterday to give you an assurance about the action that would be taken if one party accepted the scheme in the Cabinet Delegations statement of May 16 and the other refused.

I can give you on behalf of the Cabinet Delegation my personal assurance that we do not propose to make any discrimination in the treatment of either party; and that we shall go ahead with the plan laid down in the statement so far as circumstances permit if either party accepts; but we hope that both will accept.

I should be grateful if you would see that the existence of this assurance does not become public. If it is necessary for you to tell your Working Committee that you have an assurance; I should be grateful if you would explain to them this condition.

Parity Issue

Letter from Mr. Jinnah to Viceroy dated June 12.

I am in receipt of your letter of June 12.

I have already informed you by my letter dated June 8 that our decision accepting the scheme embodied in the statement of the Cabinet Delegation was based on your formula of parity, as one of the most important considerations which weighed with the Working Committee and the Council of the Muslim League in finally arriving at their decision.

I understand that the Congress have not yet given their decision, and, it seems to me that until they decide, it is not advisable to discuss how best either the personnel or the portfolios should be adjusted. "I agree with you that the important portfolios should be equally distributed between the two major parties, and we should get the best possible men suited for these portfolios. But I am of the opinion that no use or purpose would be served until the Congress have given their decision with regard to the scheme embodied in the statement of the Mission of May 16.

If you wish to discuss anything further, I shall be glad to see you alone.

Azad's Objection

Letter from Maulana Azad to Viceroy dated June 14.

In the course of our talk to-day, you mentioned that among the Muslim League nominees suggested for the Provisional Government was one from the North-West Frontier province who had recently been defeated at the provincial elections. This was said by you confidentially and we shall of course, treat it as such. But I feel I must inform you, to avoid any possibility of misunderstanding, that any such name will be considered objectionable by us. This objection is not personal, but we feel that the name is suggested for entirely political reasons and we cannot agree to any such course.

Viceroy's Reply

Letter from Viceroy to Maulana Azad dated June 15.

This is in answer to your confidential letter of June 14 about one of the Muslim League nominees.

I am afraid that I cannot accept the right of the Congress to object to names put forward by the Muslim League any more than I would accept similar objections from the other side. The test must be that of ability.

Jinnah Objects To Nationalist Muslim

Letter from Mr. Jinnah to Viceroy dated June 18.

In the course of my interview with you this evening, you informed me that the Congress proposed to substitute Dr. Zakir Hussain for one of the Caste Hindus invited by you to join the Interim Government, although you expressed the hope that they would not do so. I told you that the reaction of Muslim India would be deadly against such a substitution, and the Muslim League would never accept the nomination of any Muslim by you other than a Muslim Leaguer. I placed the matter before my working committee and it has unanimously endorsed this view and considers it vital and fundamental.

Jinnah's Letter To Viceroy

Letter from Mr. Jinnah to Viceroy dated June 21.

I thank you for your letter of June 20, 1946.

With regard to paragraph two of your letter, I regret I am unable to agree with the view that you take.

As regards your request whether you should send copies of the questions four (A) and four (B) in my letter, and paragraph four and five of your letter under reply to the President of the Congress, I have no objection, if you think it proper to do so.

"Care-takers" To Rescue

Letter from the Viceroy to Maulana Azad dated June 27.

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the June 25.

The Cabinet Delegation and I very much regret that the Congress Working Committee have not been able to accept the proposals in the statement of June 16 since, if they had done so, it would have been possible to complete the work to which we and the Indian political leaders have devoted ourselves during the last three months. We are sorry if there was a misunderstanding about the treatment of major communal issues in the Interim Government. We certainly thought that you had accepted it as a self-evidence proposition, as indeed it is, that in a Coalition Government, it would not be possible to force through issues of this kind in the face of the opposition of either of the main parties.

The Delegation and I are however glad to learn from the last paragraph of your letter that the Congress Working Committee accept and are prepared to work the proposals for framing a constitution for India which were put forward in the delegations statement of May 16. You say that you adhere to the views and the interpretation of that statement which were set out in the Congress Working Committee's resolution of May 24, and in correspondence and interviews with ourselves. At our interview yesterday, we drew your attention to paragraph 8 of our statement of May 25. We emphasised that the procedure for dividing up into sections can only be altered by a resolution of the Constituent Assembly passed by a majority of both communities under paragraph 19 (VII) of the statement of May 16. We were glad to hear at this interview that it is the intention of the Congress to enter the Constituent Assembly in a constructive spirit.

We also informed you that in view of the inability of the Congress to cooperate in the Interim Government proposed in our statement of June 16, a situation had arisen in which paragraph 8 of that statement took effect. Accordingly, I shall shortly make a further attempt to form an Interim Government as representative as possible of the two main parties. I have, however, decided that as the negotiations have already been protracted and as we have only recently failed to reach agreement, it would be desirable to have a short interval before the matter is taken up again, and have therefore decided to form a care-taker Government of officials to carry on the administration temporarily.

Wavell's Reply To Jinnah

Letter from the Viceroy to Mr. Jinnah dated June 29. "Thank you for your letter of yesterday. In reference to your Paragraph III, I refer to the opening sentence of Paragraph V of my letter of June 20 which reads as follows: 'On the points which you desire to make clear, in connection with the Government "to be formed under our statement of June 16," I give you the following reply after consultation with the delegation.'

"I have underlined the relevant words. It was clear from this sentence that the assurances given applied only to the particular Interim Government proposed in the statement of June 16.

"I have no objection to your publishing your letter of June 28, suggesting the postponement of elections to the Constituent Assembly or your letter under reply".

PREPARE FOR FREEDOM'S FINAL BATTLE

PANCHGANI, July 18 (UPI): A call to the people to prepare and organise from now for the next struggle of India's freedom was given by Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Leader of the Congress Socialist Party, while addressing a public reception given to him by the people of Panchgani.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain in the course of his speech asked the people to make up their mind whether to participate in the coming struggle, and he was sure that once they could make up their mind to fight, half of their battle was won. Though he could not give them any exact date when their next freedom battle would begin, he was sure that another struggle was the only way before the country achieved freedom and pitched their tri-colour over the Red Fort of Delhi.

Concluding Mr. Jai Prakash Narain paid tribute to the people of Satara, Midnapore Ballia and Bhagalpur who carried on provisional governments during and after the August Movement and added to the golden chapters in India's history of freedom struggle. Netaji's Azad Hind Fouz, he added, had created a great impression in the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force and advanced their freedom's fight still more further. They were more powerful to-day than even in 1942 and the British power was now weakened. If they organised well and fought determined, they would achieve freedom in no time.

Mr. N. G. Gore, President of the Poona Congress Committee, and Dr. B. D. Sawant, President of the Javli Taluka Congress Committee, also addressed the gathering.

Earlier a procession was taken out in honour of Mr. Jai Prakash's visit when slogans of "Mahatma-ki-Jai", "Netaji-ki-Jai", "Nehru-ki-Jai" were shouted.

END OF COLONIAL ERA FAST APPROACHING

NEW YORK, July 13 (Reuter): Krishnalal Shridhrani, Indian author said in a speech at the Columbia University, where he has been a staff member, that "in recent months America has given signs that at least it understands the challenge of the Far East and is ready to provide a solution for it."

Shridharani, making his last speech in the United States before flying to India after 12 years study in America, said "the changing Asia will not stand for colonial system. By granting independence to the Philippines on July 4, America has started the beginning of the end of the colonial era. Other empires in the Far East, be they British or Dutch or French cannot afford to lag behind now."

Does Congress Party Terrorise Political Antagonists?

Morarji Desai Nails Lie To Counter, Quoting Figures

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, July 17.

An adjournment motion sponsored by Mr. A. K. Sheikh to discuss "the mishandling of the situation by the Provincial Government in Ahmedabad, during the recent riots, from July 1" was talked out in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, to-day, by the special efforts of the mover himself and his party.

It is perhaps unprecedented in the annals of parliamentary practice that the party sponsoring a motion should shirk to take it to vote, but work to have it talked out. But it did happen! Only two speakers from the Government side took part in the debate. Premier Kher, who was content to make his speech an appeal to keep level of the debate high, so as not to further exacerbate communal feeling announced that he had specially instructed members of his party not to rise to catch the Speaker's eye. This was because the facts spoke so clearly that he was going to treat the issue as a vote of confidence. "The facts and figures that the Home Minister will cite will show you a clear picture of the situation", he said, "but I do not care for them. Every Indian who is stabbed whether Hindu or Muslim is brother to me", he said, amidst cheers. He pointed out how rabid elements in both communities were charging Congress with betrayal, and asked co-operation of the League Party to avoid bitterness.

Sjt. Morarji Desai's contribution was simple, almost a bare narration of what had happened at Ahmedabad and what he himself did. Although labouring under a deep sense of wrong at all sorts of allegations made against him by speakers from the League benches he held his emotion in check and spoke in a voice of quiet dignity. He expressed himself unwilling to publish the relative figures of casualties, but since Government had been charged with partiality to Hindus and terrorising of Muslims, he cited figures whose disparity provided abundant even overwhelming, refutation of such charges. "I have nothing to hide", he said, and in so far as his version disagreed with that of Mr. Sheikh he said he could do nothing more than face truth with untruth.

For two Government spokesmen five Leaguers participated in the debate. While the speeches of the mover and that of Mr. Chundrigar, leader of the party, were pitched in moderate key, the others merely indulged in recriminations and wild allegations.

The gravamen of the charge made was that the Congress Party was terrorising their political antagonists, a charge which was belied by facts cited by Sjt. Morarji Desai.

Obviously the League members realised they had a weak case, because although closure was demanded more than once they kept on speaking. Towards the end of the debate Sjt. Morarji finished his speech early in order to leave time for voting, and Premier Kher himself insisted that the question should be put. The Speaker expressed himself helpless. The mover had constitutional right of reply. If he voluntarily waived it that was another matter; but if he insisted on the right of reply he could not be stopped. The mover did insist on his right and talked till the clock rang six and the motion was talked out.

In the course of his speech Sjt Kher made a reference to the demonstration of Scheduled Castes. "They seem to think that if they shout 'Congress Murdabad' the British Government will give them more seats in the Constituent Assembly," he said.

In fact most observers feel that this so-called Satyagraha is becoming somewhat ridiculous. Since only people coming in procession are stopped, and no individual is prevented from coming to the Assembly. These men steal up in ones and twos and when they are quite close pull out small pieces of black cloth and raise slogans. One of them managed to reach inside the House yesterday just before the session was about to begin, and today two of them came to the windows when the session was in progress, shouted slogans and flung their black rags into the Hall. Strangely they use Gandhi caps to help them come through unchallenged. Yesterday, I saw two of them come up in Gandhi caps, suddenly pull out their black cloth pieces and throw away the Gandhi cap, accompanied by famous slogan 'Congress-sahi nashta ho' This is followed by the even more familiar question, 'Hindustan-ka Badsha kon hai?'.

The answer is 'Ambedkar'. Leaders of movement proudly announced that they have in reserve ten thousand volunteers ready to go to jail in the name of 'Badsha Ambedkar'.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

He claimed that parties were evenly balanced after the new elections and he wanted all to judge what else could any Governor have done. Events proved the Governor to be in the right because Sir Ghulam Hussain was able to weather the storm in the budget session every time with the support of three European members.

— Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuhro.

* * *

A Court-Martial has sentenced Commander King, who won-er-fame in the "Talwar" inciden, to be severely reprimanded and dismissed from H. M. I. S. Dalhousie.

We are of course, sorry. Isn't there an appeal?

But-er-we didn't know he had been promoted to the educational "Dalhousie."

* * *

"We Talukdars have shed our blood on our lands and we are not the creation of British Imperialism"—The Thakore Sahib of Kerwada.

It may be only our sense of courtesy, but we still refuse to believe that Talukdars are the creation of anything worse than British imperialism.

By he way, how did they shed their blood? Injured accidentally by the plough of the toiling, sweating peasant?

* * *

Speaking on the Ahmedabad adjournment motion, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, the League leader, said the problem in Ahmedabad was how to create a friendly atmosphere between the two communities and remove the bitterness that exists at present.

That explains it. The spirit in which his followers had spoken earlier was intended helpfully to set the problem in lurid relief for Mr. Chundrigar to emphasise it.

* * *

Asked by the Home Minister to reveal his source of information regarding certain allegations, Mr. A. M. K. Shaikh, the hero of the adjournment motion answered: "They are more reliable than the garbled reports of the police".

Beyond that Mr. Sheikh would not and could not go—in the public interest, of course.

* * *

On the eve of the India debate in the Commons Reuter reiterated that the speeches would be short and the opposition would not say anything to embarrass the Government and the Viceroy.

Our own eve-of debate hope also is that the speeches are sufficiently vague and sympathetic to enable Mr.—sorry, to enable the Muslim League Council to declare itself satisfied.

* * *

"A Constituent Assembly under British supervision is not going to help India attain her freedom and establish a peasants' and workers' Raj."

—Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan.

Three reasons why Muslim Leaguers are particularly annoyed with Jaya Prakash and the C S P

* * *

The Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party complains that the whole Government machinery has been employed not in combating famine but in consolidating the Muslim League in Bengal."

First things first.

* * *

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, the Bengal leader, was sent the following telegram: "Punjab Hindus shocked at your acceptance to go to the Constituent Assembly as a Congress nominee. Expect you to withdraw and thus maintain honour and prestige of the Hindu Mahasabha."

We wish he did.

MORE PENICILLIN FOR INDIA

KARACHI, July 18 (API): A fresh consignment of U. S. A. penicillin for India weighing over 1,000 pounds which was received from Washington last week was despatched to Bombay during this week.

Pethick Lawrence States Br. Terms

(Continued from Page 1.)

winding up of Paramountcy relationship.

"This matter was further elaborated in the memorandum handed by us to the Chancellor.

"The views of the States for whom the Chancellor is responsible are given in Command 6862, document IV. It will be seen that a Negotiating Committee has been set up to arrange for the participation of the States in the Constitution-making body.

STATEMENT OF MAY 16

"The May 16 statement as a whole had an excellent reception, though there were points in it that were criticised on many sides. Neither of the major parties could achieve their whole objects, though it presented a practicable and flexible compromise and we hope they might both accept it.

"After issuing that statement there followed another period when all the parties in India were discussing among themselves our proposal and weighing up the pros and cons in minute detail as it affected their own principles and the principles of their particular sections.

"There were also verbal exchanges between them and ourselves as to the Constituent Assembly as it will be seen in some of the earlier letters published and from the statement issued by the Mission on May 25.

"On June 6 the All-India Muslim League Council passed a resolution which, while critical of the contents of our statement of May 16, particularly on the issue of Pakistan, and while reserving opinion on those points, definitely accepted the scheme put forward by the Mission.

TRIBUTE TO JINNAH

"This was a great step forward and I pay tribute to the courage and statesmanship of Mr. Jinnah that, in advance of the Congress, he should have advocated in his Council and carried through that body acceptance of our proposals, which differed substantially from the views held until then and vigorously expressed by his followers.

"The Congress did not, at that time, come to any final decision but, if I may anticipate events, they, too, on June 26, in a resolution and in a letter to the Viceroy, while expressing their views on interpretation, announced their acceptance of the proposals set out in our statement of May 16.

"Thus we have secured in the end the acceptance of both the major parties in India to these proposals. Nominations and elections to the Constitution-Making body have accordingly been proceeding in the present month and, from the news which reaches me, it would seem that some of the best human material in India are likely to be returned to take part in the deliberations.

"If my expectations in this respect are fulfilled a most valuable start has been made in the creation of a Constitutional structure for the future of India.

"Before leaving this I would like to say a few words about some recent reports from India as to the intentions of the parties in joining the Constituent Assembly.

"We saw both parties shortly before we left and they stated to us quite categorically that it was their intention to go into the Assembly with the objective of making it work. They are, of course, at perfect liberty to advance their own views as to what should or should not be the basis of the future Constitution.

LIMITATIONS OF ASSEMBLY

"That is the purpose of the Constituent Assembly—to hammer out agreement from diverse opinions and plans. Likewise, they can put forward their views as to how the Assembly should conduct its business but, **having regard to the statement of May 16 and the Constituent Assembly elected in accordance with it, they cannot, of course, go outside the terms of what has been agreed to. That would not be fair to the other parties who go in and it is on the basis of that agreed procedure that the British Government has said they will accept the provisions of the Constituent Assembly.**

"As to the States, they need have no anxiety since it is for them to decide freely to come in or not, as they choose. It is for that purpose that they have set up a Negotiating Committee and I am sure that that Committee will have the wisdom to work out an acceptable basis for their co-operation in the Assembly.

"It is on a free consensus of the many diverse elements of the Indian people that the success of the new Constitution will depend.

"I am confident from all what was said to me in India that all parties appreciate this fundamental fact. Union cannot be by force. It must be by agreement and it will be the task of the Assembly to obtain that agreement.

"It will be possible for the majority and minorities alike to prepare to co-operate for the good of the future of all India."

INTERIM GOVT.

Dealing with the negotiations for the creation of an Interim Government, Lord Pethick-Lawrence said: "I need hardly point out that during this interim period it is most desirable, if possible, to get an Interim Government which is in the nature of a Coalition and in which, at any rate, the two major parties are both represented.

"No agreement was reached at Simla on this point or after our return to Delhi.

A very strong point with the Congress was related to the powers and status of the Interim Government and the treatment of it by the Viceroy.

"The Congress took exception to parity between the two parties and attempts were made to meet this by forming an Interim Government on the basis of six Congress representatives—five Caste Hindus and one representative of the Scheduled Castes—five Muslims and two others. Mr Jinnah might possibly have agreed but the Congress were not satisfied with this.

"We reached a complete deadlock and it seemed the only possible way to break it was for the Viceroy, in consultation with the Mission, to choose a suitable Interim Government on a basis of six Congress, including one from the Depressed Classes, five Muslims, one Sikh and two others—one a Parsi and one an Indian Christian.

"The Viceroy had had unofficial and tentative lists of names from both sides and these were largely used in the selection.

"Mr. Jinnah took up the position that he would await the Congress decision before giving that of the Muslim League. The Congress were very much troubled by the type of parity still remaining between the Muslim League and the Caste Hindus and on the matter concerning minority representation.

"But the Congress, despite all difficulties, might have consented to this arrangement, had there not been, unfortunately, a widely-published disclosure of certain letters written by Mr. Jinnah at that moment, the most important of which contained a sentence that the Muslim League would never accept the appointment of any Muslim by the Viceroy other than a Muslim Leaguer.

"This became a major issue. The Congress had suggested that they should be allowed to substitute a Muslim for one of their number, but this had been opposed by the Viceroy and they might have waived the suggestion, had it not been that a public challenge was made at this moment, to their right to do so.

CONGRESS CLAIM JUSTIFIED

"The Congress had always insisted on the national character of their organisation and this is fully demonstrated by their nomination of personnel in the Provincial Assemblies—I mean national as opposed to communal character.

"It was made clear to Mr. Jinnah that neither the Viceroy nor the Mission could accept his claim to a monopoly of Muslim appointments.

"We felt we could not at this stage accept much alteration of the Viceroy's plan. In the statement of June 16 we had laid down the course we should pursue in the event of both or either of the two major parties not being able to accept a Coalition Government on the basis proposed.

"If either opposed it, the whole basis of the Coalition fell to the ground. In this event our statement of June 16 stated that the Viceroy would seek to form an Interim Government which would be as representative as possible of all those willing to accept the statement of May 16.

"When the Congress ultimately came to their final decision to accept the May 16 statement, while unfortunately rejecting the Interim Government, they quite clearly became equally eligible with the Muslim League for inclusion in such a Representative Government.

"Immediately we received from the Congress President letter No. 31, we saw Mr. Jinnah and told him the position, giving him a copy of the letter and informing him that the scheme of June 16 had fallen to the ground.

JINNAH'S DISAPPOINTMENT

"Up to that moment the Muslim League had arrived at no decision as to their attitude to the proposals of June 16 and they had adopted the line that they must await the Congress decision before they themselves decided.

In view of the Congress decision, it was then too late for any decision of the Muslim League to be effective.

"Mr. Jinnah went to the meeting of the League Working Committee which passed the resolution accepting the Scheme of June 16. Presumably Mr. Jinnah told the Committee of his interview with us. Mr. Jinnah seemed to think that acceptance by the Congress of the May 16 proposals had put him into a false position and that we should have proceeded with the formation of an Interim Government with the Muslim League alone.

"It is easy to realise the disappointment of Mr. Jinnah that the Congress had not accepted what apparently seemed to him an acceptable arrangement, while at the same time qualifying themselves for consultation upon the formation of some other Interim Government by agreeing to operate the plan of May 16.

"The situation now is that the Viceroy will proceed to act on Paragraph 8 of the statement of June 16 after a very short delay.

Referring to the present "Care Taker Government" of officials, Lord Pethick Lawrence said: "No one desired an official Government, but any other solution was impossible.

"Only those who carried out the intensive negotiations can realise how exhausted all the participants were. It was essential to have a short interval after the three and a half months of intensive work and so that the Indian parties could participate in the elections to the Constituent Assembly.

THE NEXT STAGE

"The next stage will be for the Viceroy to resume negotiations at the earliest practicable moment with the two major parties for the formation of an Interim Government.

"This will be a difficult task and we hope that the fact that the Constitution-Making machinery has been launched will make both parties realise the absolute necessity of agreeing on the question of an Interim Government.

"This Government does not purport to be any permanent structure. It was purely a Provisional Government to carry on for the time being. It would, therefore, seem appropriate for a party to insist on principles which would affect the long point of view, but would not affect the influence of the interim arrangement."

Both parties should be ready to sink their communal differences and come together for the good of India in this difficult time and set up the efficient and representative Government which was so vital to her future welfare.

"So far I have concentrated on the major parties," he continued.

OTHER INTERESTS

There was also the question of the representation of that large proportion of the population other than the major parties and whose position was entitled to very serious consideration. He had, he said, already referred to arrangements in the discussion they had had with the Indian States.

There was the question of the Sikhs. The difficulty arose from the inescapable facts of the geographical position of the Sikhs. Whereas the Sikhs numbered five million, the Muslim numbered ninety and the Sikhs were not a geographical entity.

Full consideration, he said, should be given to their claim and full consideration had been given to it as a distinct community.

The most the Mission could do was as outlined in the White Paper.

On a population basis they had been given 4 out of 22 seats in the Punjab. The situation could be brought up and considered by the Advisory Committee on minorities.

He appealed to the Sikhs to reconsider their attitude and their decision not to take part in the work that was now being done.

There were two other claimants for representation with which he wished to deal.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence referred to the Depressed Classes led by Dr. Ambedkar and said that they would have very full representation through the Congress affiliated organisation. The Mission had interviewed the leaders of the Congress organisation and were convinced of their genuine desire to help the depressed classes. It was another matter on which the Advisory Committee on minorities might reach some solution and he hoped that the Committee would be generous in their allocation of seats to minorities.

There was also the question of other minorities including the Christians and the Anglo-Indians whose representatives would, they hoped, be safeguarded by the Advisory Committee.

In the statement of May 25 the Mission had singled out adequate provision of protection for minorities as one of the two matters on which the British Government required assurances before it would recommend Parliament to secede authority.

They profoundly hoped that the matter would not be allowed to become controversial.

He went on to pay tribute to his Cabinet colleagues and the Viceroy whose resource, initiative and wise judgment had been invaluable, and without whose help they might not have got anywhere, he said.

He also paid tribute to the Indian statesmen with whom they came into contact. Although they were dealing with matters that were acutely controversial, their personal relationships always remained very friendly. And though the Mission at times had felt a little impatient at delay they had to bear in mind the tremendous importance of what to think again, and then still think again, when they were considering a framework under which they might have to live for centuries to come.

DELICATE NEGOTIATIONS

He was quite sure that the Lords would bear in mind the delicate state of the negotiations that were being carried on and that they would refrain from any remark that might cause harm.

The work which he and his colleagues had been engaged on for three and a half months had been no light task and it was fraught with consequences of the greatest proportions, not only to India and Britain, but to the world.

If they had been able to reach a partial solution of some of the problems and helped their Indian friends in any way, he was very glad to have taken his part in this great work.

Churchill Harps On Old Tune

(Continued from page 1).

the negotiations and the formal interviews with all communities, sections and individuals, Sir Stafford said: "There was some criticism of the time we spent upon these interviews, but we were all convinced that they were well worth-while and they certainly enabled us to appreciate the feelings and desires—vastly differing desires—of the very diverse population of four hundred million people with whose representatives we were dealing.

Sir Stafford said that before leaving New Delhi for a four days' holiday in Kashmir the Mission indicated their hope that the two principal parties might come together for negotiation during their absence.

He added: "Immediately upon our return, finding that nothing further had transpired, we set ourselves the task of bringing together the Muslim League and the Congress. "We were determined not to lose any opportunity of reaching an agreement.

THE DIVERGENT VIEWS

"Apart from the difficulty of arriving at a common view as to the form of the Constituent Assembly and the composition of the Interim Government there was in these initial stages a wide difference of approach on the part of the two parties.

"The Congress held strongly that the question of the Interim Government should first be settled after which a settlement as to the Constituent Assembly should follow.

"The Muslim League on the other hand were equally firm that they could not discuss the composition of the Interim Government until the longer term question associated with the setting up of the Constitution-Making machinery had been settled.

"It was not practicable to obtain a settlement of both questions simultaneously and we came to the conclusion that the best chance of ultimate agreement upon the whole matter was to deal with the longer-term question first and thereafter immediately to tackle the problem of the Interim Government. It was on that basis that we proceeded.

"It, therefore, became necessary to work out with the leaders of all main parties some basis upon which these parties would be prepared to meet for discussion of the long-term problem.

"Our difficulty here was that the Muslim League were committed up to the hilt to an independent, fully sovereign Pakistan as a separate entity, while the Congress equally were strongly pledged to a unitary India, though they had stated that they could not compel the people of any territorial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared will.

"The second stage of our negotiations was, therefore, introduced by a very intense period of personal interviews and conversations during which a joint basis was worked out for discussion, and ultimately both parties, while making it clear that they were in no way bound, expressed their willingness to meet in Simla and to discuss the matter."

PURPOSELY VAGUE FORMULA

Sir Stafford then quoted the basis of the future constitutional structure of British India—a Union Government dealing with Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications, two groups of provinces, one predominantly Hindu and the other predominantly Muslim, dealing with all other subjects which the provinces in the respective groups desired to be dealt with in common; Provincial Governments to deal with all other subjects and have all residuary sovereign rights—and commented: "It was upon this purposely vague formula, worked out in conjunction with the leaders of the two parties that we were able to bring together to confer with us in Simla four representatives each from the Congress and the Muslim League.

"We were not over-optimistic regarding the final agreement at that stage but what we hoped for and, in fact, realised, was a much closer approach to a solution which would narrow the gap between the two parties and so enable us subsequently to put forward to them suggestions for bridging that gap".

Sir Stafford said that towards the end of the Simla talks the two sides produced written statements of their rival demands which, he said, showed that both had moved very considerably from their initial standpoints.

Sir Stafford continued: "It was not possible to get the parties any closer to one another at Simla and so with their consent, the meetings were terminated after lasting a fortnight and the Mission announced that it would return to New Delhi and put out a statement of its own views.

THE THREE-TIER SYSTEM

"We had, in fact, worked very hard on the production of a plan while at Simla, adapting it in the light of the negotiations, and on our return to New Delhi, we were able to finalise it quickly so that it was issued on May 16.

"It is perhaps worth stating that—contrary to the allegations which were made in some quarters in India—we had not gone out to India with any cut and dried plan. We went out with open minds since our object was not to impose a plan on India, but to help Indians to agree on a plan amongst themselves."

He added: "We did not desire in any way to interfere with the making of the future Constitution of India, which was and is a matter entirely for Indians. On the other hand, as we were asking the different communities to join in the forming of a Constitution-Making Body on a certain basis which we believed to conform to the greatest possible common measure of agreement between them, we had to offer each of them some security that if they came in on that basis it would not be changed without their consent."

Therefore, he said, the Cabinet adopted a basic form for the future Constitution.

A point to note, he said, was that "this three-tier system, as it has been christened, is nothing more than our recommendation to the Indian people."

But as it was on that basis that the Cabinet Mission was asking the parties to join in the formation of a Constituent Assembly, it was necessary to stipulate that the provisions should not be varied without a majority of each of the two major communities.

"This was designed with, we were sure, the assent of the Congress to give a degree of security to the Muslims if they came in on the basis of our recommendation."

Commenting on the part of the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16 giving their reasons for adopting the population basis for the elections to the Constituent Assembly, Sir Stafford said that this method had met with very general approval.

Of the special procedure for the extra protection of the minorities Sir Stafford said: "To this we attach great importance. A straight population basis for the Constituent Assembly with election by single transferable vote inevitably results in the minorities, to some extent, losing their existing weightage in the Provincial Legislatures.

"It was wholly impracticable to extend the population basis to each of the minorities individually because their numbers are so divided up amongst the different provinces that it in practice would have resulted in some of them not gaining any representation at all.

"We, therefore, took only three major divisions—Muslims, Sikhs and General.

"In the latter category the Congress, are, of course, the vast majority and if—as in fact they are doing—they provide adequate opportunities for minority representatives to get elected, the minorities will gain and not lose by the arrangement."

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

"Despite this, we still felt that the minorities should have some special consideration, and we were sure from our negotiations that both the major parties were anxious to give them good and fair treatment.

"We proposed, therefore, an Advisory Committee. This provides a way of initiating recommendations for minority protection in the constitution in a body which should consist mainly of minority representatives. We believe that this method is more likely to produce sound and just results than an insignificant minority in the Constituent Assembly which is the most that could, by any electoral device, have been obtained for the minorities."

Sir Stafford said that the Cabinet's statement of May 16 gained an excellent reception in India, adding, "though, of course, there were points in it that were criticised on many sides. Neither of the two major parties could achieve the whole of their objective through it, but it presented a practicable and flexible compromise which we hoped that both might accept."

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Regarding the formation of an Interim Government, which the Mission regarded as a matter of great importance, Sir Stafford said: "We stated then (May 16) and we still take the view, that a Coalition Government having full popular support, was necessary, and that we were anxious to settle its composition as soon as possible so that the two things—the Constitution-Making machinery and the Interim Government—could go forward together. Moreover, it appeared clear at that time, as I have pointed out, that the Congress was unlikely to accept the long-term plan until a solution had also been found for the short-term question of an Interim Government."

Sir Stafford said that the letters exchanged during the period of waiting, which was essential to give the party leaders time to consult, showed a gradual elimination of some of the difficulties which seemed almost insuperable to the parties in the first instance.

He emphasised that the points of disagreement were few and the general degree of acceptance very great.

"GREAT STEP FORWARD"

Of the All-India Muslim League's resolution of June 6, accepting the scheme put forward by the Mission, Sir Stafford said: "That was a great step forward and it must have required no little courage and determination on Mr. Jinnah's part, in the light of the strong views held and very forcibly expressed by his followers, to support and carry this resolution through the Muslim League."

Sir Stafford said that there were two main points which the Congress were stressing as to the statement of May 16.

"The first was as to whether provinces were compelled to come into sections of the Constituent Assembly in the first instance, or whether they could stay out if they wished. We made it quite clear that it was an essential feature of the scheme that the provinces should go into the sections, though, if groups were subsequently formed, they could afterwards opt out of those groups.'

PROVINCIAL GROUPINGS

"Fear was expressed that somehow or other the new provincial constitutions might be so manoeuvred as to make it impossible for a province afterwards to opt out. I do not myself see how such a thing would be possible, but if anything of that kind were to be attempted it would be a clear breach of the basic understanding of the scheme."

Sir Stafford said the essence of the Constitution-Making scheme was that the provincial representatives should have the opportunity of meeting together and deliberating upon the desirability of forming a "group" and upon the nature and extent of the subject to be dealt with by the group.

"If, when the pattern of a group ultimately emerges, any province wishes to withdraw from the group because it is not satisfied, then it is at liberty to do so after the first election under the New Constitution when with, no doubt, a wider electorate than at present that matter can be made a straight election issue.

EUROPEAN VOTE

"The second point which disturbed the Congress was as to the European vote. The Congress took the view that as we had laid down that the Constitution was to be made by Indians for Indians, Europeans had no 'locus' at all in the matter.

"So far as sitting in the Constituent Assembly was concerned, this seemed pretty clear and while we were in India, the European Party in the Bengal Legislature—which is an important case in point—expressed their clear intention neither to nominate nor to vote for any European.

"Since our departure, they have gone further and have decided to take no part in the elections at all and the same has been done, I understand, by the Europeans in Assam.

"That matter has, therefore, been got out of the way not by our decision, but by the sensible and co-operative attitude of the Europeans themselves, who have throughout done their best to assist towards the working out of the new regime in India.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AND PARTIES

Sir Stafford Cripps continued: 'Before I leave this matter of the Constituent Assembly I must mention some of the recent reports as to the alleged intentions of the parties in joining the Constituent Assembly.

"We saw representatives of both the parties shortly before we left India and they stated to us quite categorically that it was their intention to go into the Assembly with the object of making it work.

"They are, of course, at liberty to advance their views as to what should or should not be the basis of the future Constitution—that is the purpose of the Constituent Assembly, to hammer out an agreement from diverse opinions and plans.

"Likewise they can put forward their views as to how the Constituent Assembly should conduct their business, and having agreed to the statement of May 16, and the Constituent Assembly being elected in accordance with that statement they cannot, of course, go outside the terms of what has been agreed to as that would not be fair to the other parties who have come in.

Jawahar Apologises To Colleagues

ALLAHABAD, July 18 (API).—It is obvious that every Congressman, whoever he might be, must follow Congress policy. I have no authority even as Congress President to vary that policy or to issue mandates or exemptions, says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, in a statement to the press explaining the circumstances which have led to misunderstanding and confusion created in the Punjab over the Sikh election to the Constituent Assembly.

Pandit Nehru, apologising to his colleagues for any misunderstanding created in connection with these elections, has from now on authorised Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Patel, Members of the Congress Working Committee to deal with all matters relating to elections.

FULL TEST OF STATEMENT

Following is the full text of the statement:

'I am reluctant to say anything now which might add to the confusion created in regard to Congress Sikhs in the Punjab. Therefore I issued a brief statement yesterday. But there appears to be a great deal of misunderstanding and I am amazed at the extraordinary conclusions drawn by some people. It is obvious that every Congressman whoever he might be, must follow Congress policy. I have no authority, even as Congress President, to vary that policy or to issue mandates or exemptions.

In regard to election matters, I have kept entirely aloof for all these years, even when I was President on the last occasion. Such matters have been dealt with by Maulana Azad and Sardar Patel. My involuntary intrusion on this occasion when I was overwhelmed with work and had no time or opportunity to consult my colleagues has evidently not been happy and has added to the mess. This mess began when, owing to some misunderstanding, Congress Sikhs in the Punjab committed themselves to a policy opposed to the obvious Congress policy in regard to the Constituent Assembly elections.

I learnt of this with amazement in Bombay and immediately communicated with Sardar Pratap Singh and Colonel Gill.

Later I was informed that these commitments had put the Congress Sikhs in a very difficult situation and they were being accused of dishonourable conduct. I could not get all the facts owing to difficulties in the way of communication. Or had I the time to get full information or to consult my colleagues. I was told that the Congress Sikhs and indeed others also would be able to line up with Congress policy completely if they were given a certain latitude in the way of approach so that they could get over the charge of unfair conduct levelled against them.

In the circumstances, I felt, perhaps wrongly, that I should explain Congress policy fully to them, impress upon them to follow it, but at the same time leave them to do it in the manner they thought best.

NOT FOR ME TO ISSUE MANDATES

I further said that the matter was not one for me to issue mandates. That could only be done by the Working Committee. I could only explain the Congress position. I felt that this friendly approach would be understood and appreciated. From subsequent events, it appears that I was wrong and what I said led to grave misunderstanding. For this I am to blame and I must apologise to all my colleagues. So far as I am concerned, there is no question of Congress policy being overriden by communal considerations or for any Congressman to go against Congress policy. In future all matters relating to elections will be dealt with by Maulana Azad and Sardar Patel who are more competent to deal with them than I am.

CHURCHILL SPEAKS

Attack On Short-Circuit Policy

Mr. Winston Churchill, who followed Sir Stafford Cripps, said: "I take full responsibility for the offer of 1942, although we received no co-operation from the Congress Party in India, which, throughout the war, adopted an attitude of non-co-operation although two million or more Indians fought with us for freedom.

"It was a remarkable thing that the political parties did not sway the views of Indians and, although we got no assistance from those parties, we adhered to the stand we had made."

Mr. Churchill added he would register his dissent with severance from the original plan, for he considered this short-circuiting of normal constitutional processes to be not in accordance with the best wishes of those concerned with a solution of the Indian problem.

Mr. Churchill added there was no doubt that there was a complete lack of agreement at the present time between the two principal communities.

Between these two communities the gulf was never more wide than it was at present. Differences were never more acute. The deadlock was very grave.

DIVIDE & RULE AGAIN

Acceptance by the martial races of the final settlement which we made before we left India was indispensable to the future peace.

"I desire to emphasise that all the arrangements to be made by the Constituent Assembly, and in the Treaties which may subsequently be brought into existence between the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain and a new Sovereign Independent Government of India, must be subject to the fulfilment of the honourable discharge of our obligations.

"I hope we are in agreement on that."

He could not contemplate that British troops should be used to crush Muslims in the interests of Caste Hindus. Whatever might be our responsibilities, whatever might be the day appointed for us to quit India, we must not make ourselves agents of a Caste Government, or particular sectional Government, in order to crush by armed force and modern weapons another community, which although not so numerous, was numbered by ninety millions.

He added that the Opposition was content that further discussion should stand over till the autumn when they would have a fuller knowledge of the situation and of the forces at work in India than was possible at present.

Mr. Cove (Labour, Aberavon) declared that Mr. Churchill was living in days that were long past.

He was an adolescent imperialist bereft of power. Mr. Cove was quite sure Mr. Churchill's speech would be regarded in certain quarters in India as a mischievous speech designed to prevent progress.

ALEXANDER ANSWERS CHURCHILL

Winding up the debate, Mr. Albert Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty and the third member of the Cabinet Mission said: Mr. Churchill has really suggested that we have taken almost a revolutionary departure from the offer of 1942 in that we have not merely offered Dominion Status but 'Independent Status'. Who suggests that it is a departure from 1942?"

Mr. Churchill: I do. The offer of 1942 implied the setting up of Dominion Status first.

Mr. Alexander: That is really splitting hairs.

Mr. Churchill: If you say "take independence now", that is what they are going to take. Don't blind yourselves to the situation There will be no hesitation on the part of those with whom you are dealing.

Mr. Alexander said: "If we approach the situation today entirely from the viewpoint of 1942 we would have come back with the same failure."

He regretted hearing Mr. Churchill speak as if the British offer in 1942 was made only because the enemy was at the gates.

"We offer India independence and freedom because it is our own birthright and because it is the birthright we desire to accord to men and women in all parts of the world."

The whole British nation wished India nothing but good and desired that India should become a great power for good for all people in the world.

The debate then concluded.

There was no question of a vote.

D. F. Karaka: Off My Chest

The Government v. RWITC Controversy is conducted as if it were a personal affair between the two parties and the public know little of what is going on between them. One expects from the Committee of the Turf Club some indication as to what is happening on this important issue. One expects he same from a popular Government.

Racing in India has gone beyond the stage of private enterprise. It is not only the gambling aspect of it which interests the public, but all the things that make indigenous racing possible. There are today several stud farms all over India which are in the early stages of growth and development. They give employment to many thousands of men. They produce livestock which fetch large prices. The Government of Bombay benefits from racing to the tune of 80 lacs of rupees every year. All this is public money and goes from the individual's purse into that of the Government via the Turf Club turnstile.

The present Government has asked for certain conditions to be fulfilled before the Turf Club's license is renewed. The Congress Government feels that if the Turf Club could give so much to the war effort, it can be made to pay the State a higher tax. On that point I understand the Club has gone a long way to show its readiness to meet the new demand. The other point, on which the Turf Club Committee appears reluctant to give in, is the issue of having Government-nominated stewards and members of the Committee.

It is a very moot point whether it is right for a Government to nationalise, as it were, a sports club and have Government interference on it. I do not think that a Government anywhere else in the world has acted in this way. On the other hand, it has to be said, regrettably, that in the last few years the Turf Club has conducted its affairs in a manner which has been detrimental to the public's interests. The tightening of racing and the recent inquiries into the running of several horses have shown how dishonestly some owners, trainers and jockeys have conducted themselves. The Committee of the Turf Club have long turned a deaf ear to public protests at that time. Only now with the coming in of Mr. Tricumdas and Sir Victor Sassoon has some sort of straight racing been made possible. I think the cleaning-up of the Turf is well on the way and it should be allowed to take its normal course without having Government's nominees dabbling in it. Government should not put its finger into this pie. It is not quite becoming a National Government.

INDIANS DRAW WITH DURHAM

SUNDERLAND, July 18. (Reuter): At close of play Durham had scored 109 for five wickets to India's 149 for five wickets (declared), the match thus ending in a draw.

INDIA (First Innings):

Merchant l.-b.-w Robson	64
Mushtaq Ali run out	2
Modi st. Spooner b Gr ves	30
Hazare not out	30
Nayudu b Carr	0
Mankad b Foster	1
Hafeez not out	21
Extras	1
Total (for 5 wkts. declared)	149

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/3, 2/63, 3/101, 4/102, 5/103.

DURHAM (First Innings:)

Townsend st. Hindlekar b Mankad	26
Robertson run out	3
Couerdale c Modi b Mankad	32
Proud c Mushtaq b Hazare	11
Watson not out	19
Carr c Gul Mahomed b Hazare	9
Close (not out)	4
Extras	5
Total (for 5 wkts.)	109

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/19, 2/33, 3/52, 4/94, 5/105.

JOURNALISM DIPLOMA COURSE

Also Degree Course
ADMISSION TO CLASS CLOSES 20th JULY

Graduates—one year. Matriculates—two years minimum. Reporting, sub-editing, Short story, Advertising. Postal or Personal. See Director 10 to 12 a.m. or 6 to 7 p.m. Prospectus 3 Annas.

HORNIMAN COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM,
Khalsa College, Matunga,
Bombay 19.

ASTRO-MATRIMONIAL MAGAZINE

India's most popular monthly of Astrological predictions & Matrimonial topics. Subscription Rs. 4/- sample As. 6/- in stamps. WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.
Apply Manager,
Astro-Matrimonial Magazine,
Bangalore City.

Fury of the Sun

With fire-crown on his head and scintillating rays in his eyes appears the Sun God in the arena of Summer. Nature looks with awe and wonder and men languish under pain. The world of beauty and softliness is dried up in the fury of the summer-sun. But men always feel secure under an ELECTRIC FAN and if it an ASIA so much the better.

Asia
THE SOOTHING FAN
DISTRIBUTORS:
THE G. S. EMPORIUM LTD.
37-A, CHITTARANJAN AVENUE, CALCUTTA.
Manufactured by ASIA ELECTRIC WORKS.

Dick Powell & Micheline Cheirel in "Cornered".

SHOW ★ WORLD

Hope, Lamour & Crosby in "Utopia"

This Week's New Films Bring You:

Suspense-Laden Melodrama–North Pole And Gable In Flimsy But Diverting Paulette Goddard As A French Fantasy–Greer Romance–Wanton

Reviews By "Sardi"

★
Excelsior

"THE DIARY OF A CHAMBERMAID"
Players: Paulette Goddard, Burgess Meredith, Hurd Hartfield.
Producers: Meredith Goddard - Borgeans.

The chief feminine character in this film, sets out to rival and, if possible, exceed in sheer licentiousness the role of 'Kitty' played by the self-same Paulette Goddard who attempts to enact, in the present photoplay, a notorious French chambermaid with neither manners nor morals, who indulges in a succession of torrid love-affairs with unconventional and unsavoury characters including a mad novelist.

The script of the film has possibilities which, however, have not been fully explored by the makers who are Meredith and Goddard (husband and wife in private life) themselves, acting as co-producers with Benedict Bogeans.

Paulette Goddard's undoubtedly talented, has a role too big for her, while the clever Burgess Meredith has an inane part to play as one of the lovers. Hurd Hartfield fares no better.

This film may suit the fancy of some film goers by the very wantonness of its theme.

★
New Empire

"CORNERED" (R.K.O. RADIO.)
Players: Dick Powell. Micheline Cherel, Nina Vale, Jack La Rue.
Director: Edward Dmytryk.

This photoplay begins on a note of suspense. We see an ex-player on the track of his wife's murderer who happens to be a French Nazi collaborator. The hunter blunders into a number of extremely dangerous situations, till he finally lands in South America. Here the plot becomes somewhat complicated, but eventually the skein is unravelled with the aid of the charming wife of the hunted man.

Ex-crooner Dick Powell gives a strong portrayal of the ex-flyer, with Micheline Cheirel playing the feminine lead.

This melodrama is strong meat that will be found appetizing by all lovers of suspense-laden, thrill-packed situations of which there is a fair quota throughout the film.

Clark Gable and Greer Garson teamed for the first time in M.G.M.'s "Adventure".

Metro

"ADVENTURE" (M.G.M.)
Players: Greer Garson, Clark Gable.
Director: Victor Fleming.

This picture marks the return, from war service, of Clark Gable, super cave-man of the screen, to his original 'trade.' Cast opposite him, presumably to bolster up box-office values, is the ever-popular Greer Garson. Together they frolic through a flimsy story designed purely for light entertainment.

Gable appears as the boat-swain of a Merchant Marine freighter, a part that suits his rugged personality, while Garson enacts the role of a prim and proper librarian with a mercurial temper, who falls for the virile charms of the rough-and-tumble nero. The finale finds the boatswain the father of a tiny tot about to breath its last and rescued, in time, by the father, thus serving as a link to bind the estranged parents.

This film will probably make a bid for popularity on the strength of its leading players and its clever director.

★
Regal

"THE ROAD TO UTOPIA"
Players: Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope.
Producer: Paul Jones.

Here is the popular trio whose antics have come to be loved by a certain section of the picture-going public, in the "Road to——" series of photoplays.

The Utopia of this film is, believe it or not, the North Pole where dwells a luscious siren with a host of animal friends including a Russian bear! Hither, in search of buried treasures, the property of the aforementioned siren, come two friends who, however, have rivals in the shape of ruthless desperadoes. The plot meanders on, through a labyrinth of situations, to a somewhat improbable and tame end.

This piece of sheer escapism will, no doubt, appeal to such film fans as do not seek either probability or common-sense in their entertainment.

★
Sunday Morning Shows

REGAL—10 a.m.: "The Road To Utopia"—Crosby, Hope, Lamour.
METRO—10 a.m.: "Music Goes To Reno"—Ann Sothern, John Hodiak.
AURORA—10-30 a.m.: "Gentleman Jim"—Errol Flynn.
PALACE—10-30 a.m. "Pinocchio"—Walt Disney Cartoon.
CAPITOL—"The Mummy's Ghost"—Lon Chaney

★
Return Films

PALACE (Byculla): "Because of Him"—Laughton, Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone.
AURORA (Matunga): "State Fair"—Dana Andrews, Jeanne Crain, Dick Haymes, Vivian Blaine.

NO RAINS IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, July 17, (API): No rains for over a fortnight in the Nagpur District is causing concern to agriculturists over a wide area. Unless there are sufficient rains in time, the food crops and cotton crops will suffer.

Grenades Thrown At Services Club In Alexandria

25 CASUALTIES INCLUDING 12 GIRLS:

Sidky Pasha Offers £5,000 Reward For Arrest Of Persons Responsible

ALEXANDRIA, July 17, (Reuter): Five hand grenades were thrown at the Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Club here to-night.

The grenades were thrown over the fence of the grounds while an open air dance was being held and 12 are reported to have been wounded including servicemen and servicewomen and civilian girls.

It was later revealed that casualties total over 25, including 12 girls and two Egyptian waiters. Four of the injured are in serious condition.

Apart from cases of minor injuries suffered by several servicesmen, all casualties have been taken to hospital.

British ambulances rushed to the spot and gave first aid to large numbers who were slightly injured by bomb splinters.

The grenades were of Italian type and only four out of the five thrown exploded.

A black sedan car, standing outside the club, was seen to rush off after the explosion.

A British military policeman fired a revolver shot and reported that he hit the car. This, it is thought, might be an important clue to tracing of the perpetrators.

£5,000 REWARD.

CAIRO, Julyy 18. (Reuter): Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Premier late last night announced a reward of £5,000 for information leading to the arrests of persons responsible for bombs thrown in Alexandria when more than 25 persons were injured including girls and servicemen when five hand grenades were thrown at the British Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Club, last night.

Declaring that the outrage had shocked him, Sidky Pasha described it as a "dastardly act" which could be considered as a "crime directed not only against the 5 victims, but against the entire country."

He added: "It would be particularly grievous to me if enquiry should establish the authors of this outrage to be Egyptians."

6 Killed And 27 Injured In Ratlam Firing

Paralysis Of Civic Life By Strike Of Sweepers, Tongawalas And Water-Carriers

RATLAM, July 18, (A.P.I.): Six persons killed and 27 injured, of whom two are in a serious condition, when a party of armed police fired on a crowd which attacked a police party with stones and lathis, says a Press communique issued by the Publicity Officer of the Ratlam State.

The Communique describes how following demonstrations organized by the Mazdoor Sabha during the last week, a ban on processions and meetings was proclaimed and how on the morning of July 16, a crowd of about 2,000 persons armed with lathis, knives and dariyas collected near the office of the Mazdoor Sabha "intending to do serious mischief."

The Police Commissioner, accompanied by the district and first class magistrate and a contingent of thirty constables, proceeded to the scene. The party had also with it six mounted sawars. All attempts to persuade the crowd to disperse were met, according to the communique, with stones and brickbats, as a result of which eighteen constables and two officers were injured. A mild lathi, charge followed by a charge by the sawars did not succeed in dispersing the crowd, which made a determined rush on the small party of police. Finding themselves in danger of their own lives, the Magistrate ordered firing, resulting in six persons being killed and twenty-seven injured. The situation has now been brought under control.

The press communique states that Ratlam has been witnessing during the last five days a sort of "Goonda Raj" and the complete paralysis of the economic and peaceful life of the city. Due to a crack in the chimney, the local textile mill has been closed for an indefinite period, and a section of the workers labelling themselves as members of Mazdoor Sabha, which derives its inspiration from outside Communist agitators were creating consternation in the city, compelling the shop keepers to observe hartal under threat of physical violence and looting. In order to get public sympathy, they started a propaganda that the reduction of food ration from 16 ozs. to 12 ozs. was an act of tyranny and an injustice done to the public.

Tracing the genesis of the trouble, the press communique recalls how last week "Communist agitators" organised a hartal following the reduction of food rations from 16 ozs. to 12 ozs. Later on led by these men, a procession of men women and children marched to the rulers palace and squatted in front of the gates demanding an immediate audience with the ruler. The authorities promised them an audience with the ruler after the tension subsided, but the processionists refused to disperse and began pelting stones at the palace guards.

The Chief Minister of Ratlam, who had gone to Bhopal to attend the Ministers Conference, was hastily summoned.

By the time he arrived on July 14, the situation had become "quite grave". The Mazdoor Sabha had organised a complete strike of the sweepers, tongawalas, household servants, water carriers and others.

Mirajkar's Version
vbgkq vbgkq z

S. S. Mirajkar, Vice-President of the A. I. T. U. C. has issued the following statement:—

I returned Ratlam on 16th. I have just received the news that on 16th, July the State authorities in Ratlam opened fire on unarmed crowds, killing 10 and wounding 50 more. Among them are 3 women.

For 3 days past Ratlam city had seen some of the mightiest demonstrations of the people. Under their Sarvadali (All-Parties') Committee, trations of the people. Under their keepers and other citizens men and women even children went in procession to the Maharaja's palace to submit their demands.

They were asking for justice to the 2,500 men of the local Shree Sajan Mills who were suddenly discharged by the owners about a month ago because there are allegedly some cracks in the chimney of his mill and he wanted to close the mill for an indenfinite period till these were repaired.

Other demands of the people are for restoring the cut in ration and reducing the price of wheat which was raised to meet the losses suffered by the chief Minister's firm which controls ration distribution in the state.

Instead of opening negotiations with the leaders of the Sarvadali (All-Parties') Committee which on 14th he solemnly promised to do, the Maharaja has resorted to a policy of blood and iron.

I strongly condemn the firing and warn the Ratlam authorities not to go the Kashmir way lest the consequences

Face Confidence
Tryst
LIPST
Six fascinating shades. Indelible—stays fresh all day. Unaffected by climatic extremes. Velvety-smooth texture. New lip-shaped patented design for easy and accurate application.
SOLD BY ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES

SUNSHINE
Glaxo
builds bonnie babies

Distributors in India:
H. J. FOSTER & CO., LTD. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore

GLAXO Instruction Book on Infant Management obtainable for 4 as stamps Send name and address (in block letters) to H J Foster & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 202, Bombay No. 1

SAFE •• SOLID •• SOUND

THE *Biggest* OF
THE D.N.CHOUDHURY
ENTERPRISES!

In modern times, only the big industrial units have the chance to survive in the face of world competition; these only can economise in the costs of raw materials, labour, transportation and distribution and sell their products cheaper yet making higher profits. Bengal Textile Mills, Ltd. with a capital of Rs. 1 crore, a large cotton mills and an equally large jute mills, the two industries proved so profitable, will be not only the biggest of Mr. D. N. Choudhury's enterprises but will be big enough compared with other big industrial units in India. Prospectus and forms for Application for its Shares can be had on request

BENGAL TEXTILE MILLS LTD

Managing Agents—D. N. Choudhury & Company Limited.
23, Hurro Ch. Mullick St., Calcutta.

STB-48

The Signature of
D.N.Choudhury
success

The history of Mr. D. N. Choudhury's career as a foremost cotton textile industrialist of Bengal is a history of uniform successes. Every concern associated with his name, such as Bangasri Cotton Mills Ltd., Sri Durga Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., etc. etc. has the same story to tell, each one of them is marching forward with its head high in the air. The zeal, mature experience, and untiring devotion with which he is piloting the **D. N. Choudhury Cotton Mills Ltd.**, will undoubtedly make it an outstanding success soon. If you, like those who so wisely foresaw the prospects of **Bangasri, Sri Durga,** etc. & are now reaping good dividends every year, feel interested in this project, you have simply to write to the Head Office for Prospectus and Forms of application for its shares.

D.N.Choudhury
COTTON MILLS LTD.

H. O.—23, Hurro Ch. Mullick St. Calcutta.
Managing Agents —CHOUDHURY INDUSTRIES. LTD.
Mr. G. K. CHOUDHURY—Managing Director

DNCB—L

Cotton Mill Shares Look Up On Stock Exchange

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN BULLION ON REPLACEMENT BUYING

Cotton Rules Quiet But Technical Position Hardens

BOMBAY, July 18.

The Share Bazar was fairly firm today with active buying in Swadeshi, Kohinoor, Simplex and India United shares. Central Bank shares also were in good demand. The market feeling remains bullish and further gains are expected.

The main trend remains up but chief favourites like Tata Steel Dfds. and Bombay Dyeings were unable to rise in line with other small shares as the market attention is now diverted towards low priced cotton mill shares.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 3.340 and advanced at Rs. 3.347 and after reacting at Rs. 3.335 steadied at Rs. 3,340. Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 594.

Among mills Kohinoors maintained the upward tendency with active buying. At the opening Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 1.047 and improved at Rs. 1,055 and steadied at Rs. 1,051. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 2,805 and gradually sagged at Rs. 2,787 under realising. Swadeshi mills were firm with active buying. Against yesterday's closing at Rs. 865. Swadeshi mills shares opened at Rs. 915 and steadied at Rs. 910. Simplex mills shares opened at Rs. 482 and steadied at Rs. 476. India United Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 6/10 while Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 27/6.

Among Bank shares Central Bank shares rose to Rs. 157 under persistent buying by investors.

Thereafter there was dry up of contracts in Mill shares which were actively supported by professional operators but Steels were left to absorb profit-taking based on strike possibilities. Thus Steel shares ruled quiet and Tata Steel Dfds declined at Rs. 3320 and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 593. Bombay Dyeings improved at Rs. 2802 while Kohinoors after advancing at Rs. 1067 reacted at Rs. 1052 while Simplex shares were quoted at Rs. 480.

Later on Tata Steel Dfds. improved at Rs. 3335/- but reacted at Rs. 3320/- while Bombay Dyeings advanced at Rs. 2815/- and steadied at Rs. 2805/-. The market closed very steady.

As a result of day's working Tata Steel Dfds. declined Rs. 4, Ordinary Re. 1, Bombay Dyeings gained Rs. 15 Kohinoor Rs. 22, Swadesh Rs. 21, Nagpur Rs. 6, Simplex Rs. 11 and Indore Rs. 15.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay Dyeing 2805 Century 1225 Nagpur 525 Swadeshi 906 New Great 608 Simplex 480 Kohinoor 1058 Colaba 450 Gokak 421 Phoenix 1300 Mysore 350 Indian Bleaching 255 Swan 500 Finlay 481 Morarji 945 Indore 1011/4

STEEL

Tata Steel Deferred 3318/12 Tata Steel Ordinary 591/8

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro 250 Andhra Valley 2070 Tata Power 2175 Tram (Ord) 164/8

CEMENT

Asso. Merger 268

INDUSTRIES

Burma 790 Alcock 681/4 Bellapur 349 Shivrajpur 65 Steamer (Ord) 860 Scindia 59 Premier Construction 390

CASH SHARES (TEXTILES)

Apollo 6/11/6 Elphinstone 131 India United (Ord) 27/5/6 India United (Def) 6/7 India Manufacturing 4600 Cooria 411/4 Khatau 497/8 Dawn 1410 David 2300 New City 400 Minerva 270 Bradbury 622/8 Buarucha (Dfd) 16 Bharat 85 Madhavji 28/8 Model 333/12 Laxmi Cotton 2126 Vishnu Cotton 825 Western 4600 Standard 710 Sholapur 10,000 Sassoon Cotton 32/12 Hindustan 4600 Meyer Sassoon 368/12 Edward 897/8 Tata 140 Ahmedabad Advance 557/8 Sassoon Silk 129 New Indian 33/8 Podar 432/8 Madhusudan 600 Madhusudan B 113 Shrinivas 595 Raja Bahadur 139/8 Berar 430 Victoria 425

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 218/12 (New) 122/8 Surat (Ord) 257/8 (New) 190 Karachi 240 Broach 14 Ajmer 16 Amalgamated 29/12 Jalgaon 14/12 Nagpur 88 Poona 305 Bombay Suburban 248/12 Bombay Suburban (New) 160

BANK SHARES

Reserve 178 Imperial 3249 P. P. 817/8 Central 155/8 India 287 Union 18/14 Baroda 226/8 Habib 154 ABC 88 Dena Bank 74 United Commercial 132 Jaipur 86/8 Hindustan Commercial 70 National Savings (fully paid) 88/4 National Savings (part paid) 54/8 Mysore 505 Exchange (Ord) X. R. 90 Eastern 112

INSURANCE

Oriental 8500 Empire 1360 New India 126 Jupiter 56/4 Vulcan 25/8 Indian Mercantile 66 Universal Fire 23/8 Vasant 26/4 British India General 36 Industrial Prudential 68 Neptune 13/4 New Great 42 All-India General 62/8.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantij 695 G. P. 108 Pachora 95

MISCELLANEOUS

Burma New 306/4 Burma Petrol 7/4 Tata Oil 139 Port Canning 117 Kemp 510 Zandu Pharmacy 218/2 Indian Radio (Ord) 376/4 Indian Radio B 375 Indian Radio 375 Indian Investment Trust 148/8 Wimco 740 Tata Chemical 22/14 Dharamsey Chemical 50/8 Mukund Iron 15/2 Dena Trust 28/8 Alembic 407/8 Supreme India 206 (New) 180 Jamwire 147 Bombay Uganda 85 Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8 Indian Cement 42 Walchandnagar Industries 555 United Motor 46 ACC (New) 138 Baroda Glass 10/14

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref) 273/8 Tata Steel (2nd Pref) 203 Tram 75 Andhra Valley 1720 Tata Power 1822/8 Hydro 177/8 Bombay Steamer 352/8 Swadeshi 170 Vishnu 810 Laxmi 318/12 New Great 268/12 Poddar 117 Shriniwas 101 Elphinstone 148/2 Bradbury 591/4 Surat Elc 911/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref) 156 (2nd Pref) 152/4 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 150 Walchandnagar Industries 550 Jupiter 19/12 Supreme 120 Baroda Glass 11/12

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Iron Steel 68/4 Bengal Steel 61/14 Indian Copper 6/8 B. I. C. 18/4 Burma Corporation 7/9 New Victoria Mill 10/3 New Victoria Pref. 11/8 Raja Pref 71 Phaltan 142 Gold Mohur 455 New Kaiser Hind 2750 Sajjan Mill 505 Osmanshahi 462/8 Ajamshahi 440 Air Service 37/8 Birla Motors 11/4 Marshal 15/8

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 18.

As anticipated the Bullion market is gradually looking up under scattered short covering and replacement buying. The recent heavy decline has improved the technical position of the market.

Forward silver opened today at Rs. 155/8 and advanced at Rs. 157, under increased buying but reacted at Rs. 156/8 on some realising. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 156/6.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 85/2 and advanced at Rs. 86/4 under growing buying and steadied at Rs. 86. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 87/4 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 63.

Later on there was increased buying and the market closed firm as under:

Ready Silver	159	0	0
Forward Silver	159	0	0
Ready Gold	88	12	0
Forward Gold	87	12	0
Sovergins	64	0	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, July 18.

Recently there had been considerable professional selling in the local cotton market and September contract declined yesterday at Rs. 470. It is believed that the market is preparing for monthly teji-mandi settlement. The spot market remains very steady with a good demand.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 471/8 for September delivery and declined at Rs. 471 under scattered selling. Thereafter the market was steady with scattered buying and September was quoted at Rs. 471/4. We think present prices safe to buy even if the market declines in the near future.

The market declined at Rs. 429/4 for September and steadied at Rs. 470/12. The market finally closed at 5-30 p m as under:

I C C July	464	0	0
I C C Sept.	471	4	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, July 17.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C. July	465	462/4	464/4
I.C.C. Sept.	474	470/4	472/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1644 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 881.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

The produce market was steady with active enquiry for Linseed from European shippers.

It is generally believed that the British Food Ministry is anxious to buy and they have increased quota. However some negotiations are going on between the Central and Provincial Governments regarding exports from each province. So far there is no confirmation of this news but there is something in offing which makes European exporters anxious buyers of Linseed yesterday they bought about 500 tons and today they are enquiring but sellers are cautious.

Groundnuts G. I. P. stations Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 26. Nizam State quality Rs. 24/12 and Latur Bold Rs. 24. Groundnut Oil Mills delivery Rs. 17 Tank Wagon condition Rs. 16/12 and July-August delivery Rs. 16/4.

Castorseeds were neglected and there was no change in quotations.

Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 26/10. July-August was placed at Rs. 26/12 and August-September was quoted at Rs. 26/15.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, July 18.

Tata Ordinary 591-8; Tata Deferred 3318-12; Indian Iron 69-4; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 61-14; Bombay Dyeing 2805; Central India 525; Century 1225; Gokak 421-4; Kohinoor 1058-2; Simplex 480; Andhra Valley 2070; Tata Hydro 250; Tata Power 2175; Associated Cement 268; Belapur 348-12; Bombay Burma (Old) 790.

GOVERNMENT PAPER

BOMBAY July 18.

3-1/2 per cent paper was steady at Rs. 105/5 2-3/4 per cent 1960 Rs. 102/12 3 per cent 1963/65 Rs. 105/5 3 per cent 1970/75 Rs. 105/10 4 per cent 1960/70 Rs. 116/12.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, July 18.

MILLS

A. Advance 552/8 57/8
Apollo 6/12 6/13 610/6 6/13 6/11/8
Bharat 81/8 85
B Dyeing 2795 2805 2792/8 2800 2785 95 87/8 2817/8 2792/8 2817/8 6/4 17/8 3/12/5
Bradbury Ord. 622/8
C. India Ord 525 36 25 29 23 30 25 31 21 28 24 25
Century 1225
Colaba 450
Edward 900 887/8 97/8
Elphinstone Ord. 123 27 25 31
Elphinstone Pref. 148/2
Finlay 467 85 74 80 74 76 73 82 80 86 82 85 80 81
Gokak 424 26 20 24 18 25 21
I. United Defd 6/10 6/9 6/10 6/7/8 6/9 6/7
I. United Ord. 27/2 27/7 27/4 27/11 27/4 27/7 27/4/8 27/5/8
Indore 1010 22/8 10 27/8 12/8 17/8 13/12 21/4 12/8 20 11/4
Khatau 495 97/8
Kohinoor 1054 48 50 45 58 46 51 46 50 44 53 46 50 48 72 54 65 57 58
Madhusudan 605 595 600
Meyer 370 75 66/4 72/8 68/12
Minerva 277/8 70
Model 330 37/8 38/12
Morarji 950 40 45
New City 390 402/8 395 405 400
Phoenix 1250 1300
New Great 600 617 -23 8 12 8 12 7 10 8
Podar 440 41/4 35 36/4 32/8
Sassoon Silk 129
Sassoon Cotton 31/12 32/8
Shrinivas 596/4 90 95
Simplex 479 83 71 77 73 81 75 79 78 80
Swadeshi 905 18 3 12 6 18 5 10 7 9 6
Swan 492 90 500 496 500
Tata 140 41 40
Vishnu 825

BANKS

Baroda 226/8
Central 153 59 54 59/12
Exchange 90
Habib 154
Imperial Old 3250 40
Imperial New 817/8 21/4 17/8
India 284 87
Reserve 179 78
United 18/14 19 18/14
U. Com. 130 32

ELEC. COS.

Ahmedabad 218/12
Andhravalley Ord. 2080 70
Tramway Ord. 165 63 65 64 65/8 64/8
Tramway Pref. 74/4 75
B Suburban 248/12
Hydro Ord. 247/8 46/8 48/8 48 50
Power Ord. 2190 75

INSURANCE

New India 127 27/8 25 29 24/8 26
Universal 23/8
Bombay Steam 660
Scindia 58 58/6 57/14 59/6 58/4 59

STEEL COS.

Bengal 61/8 62/2 61/12 61/14
I. Iron 68/12 69/6 68/14 69/4
Tata Defd. 3335 32/8 55 42/8 50 30 37/8 32/8 38/12 25 47/8 17/8 22/8 17/8 37/8 27/8 31/4 22/8 27/8 18/12
Tata Ord. 594 95/6 94/8 97/8 95 96/8 92 93/8 92/8 96 90 93/8 92/8 93/8 91/8
2nd Pref. 203

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 682/8 85 80 81/4
A. Cement 266 69/8 66/8 68/8 66 67/8 67 68
Belapur 350 54 49 51 48 49
Burma Old 802/8 5 790 92/8 86/4 93/12 87/8 90
Burma New 306/4
B. B. Petrol 7 7/5 7/3 7/4
I. Bleaching 255
I. I. Trust 145/8 46/8 45/8
Port Caning 117
P. Const. Ord. 380 74 85 81 90
Shivrajpur 63/8 65/8 63 65
Tata Chemical Ord. 29 30 29/8 29/14
Tata Oil 135/8 40 38 39
Western India Match 720 60 40
Dawn Mills 1410
Cooria Mills 410 11/4
New Union Mills 33 33/8
A. C. C. New 140 88
Baroda Crystal Ord. 10/14
Mecanzie Ltd. 222/8 17/8

WORTH STREET PUZZLED

NEW YORK, July 17. (U.P.A.): Worth Street Cotton Goods manufacturers today appeared puzzled by the fluctuations in raw cotton prices and the uncertain status of the OPA, and returned to sidelines pending further Washington developments.

Selling agents reported sporadic small trading for spot delivery some prices ranging ten to twenty-five percent above OPA ceilings.

Advances of forty percent were reported in isolated sales and some sellers said that an average increase of thirty per cent was expectable.

Trading in wool goods was generally dull while rayon weavers tended towards selective buying as they attempted to maintain a stable situation.

HAPUR MARKET

HAPUR July 17

Silver Opened 153/2 Highest 153/10 Lowest 147/2 Present 150/2 Gold Opened 85 Highest 85/10 Lowest 82 Present 82/12 prices collapsed on nervous bearish liquidation and stop loss sales recovering at batton on profit covering Guwar Maha 7/6/8 Sold 7/5/9 Bardana Asuj 60/8 Ready 65/8 to 60 Wheat 15 Control 10/4 Stock 336 Ahattis Government Purchases 59,708 mds Wheat 2,658 Grows Gram 13/8 Barley 7/3 Peas 10/11 Gur 14/4 Shakkar 1c Urad 14 Moong 11/7 Oats 12

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, July 18.

Coccanuts Raw 170 Dry 200 Cocoanut-oil 625 Copra Office 415 Dilpasand 450 Madrasnotiam 490 Goodgoods 465 Pepper Wynaals 550 Country 845 Dryalnger Chernat 855 Ernad 835 Coffee Robusta 83.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK July 17.

United States price of Foreign Silver 90-1/8
New York buying price

Wall Street Steady Awaiting Liberal Pricing Provision

New York Cotton Prices Recover Early Losses On Active Buying

NEW YORK, July 17. (Reuter.)

Wall Street opened dull and quiet. Another lacking and filling session saw assorted steels, rubbers, foods and Wetstocks timidly attempting to negotiate higher levels while numerous leaders, including minings and department stores, failed to overcome slight selling. In fairly quiet and featureless trading, the market on balance during the morning leaned to the upside with price changes mostly limited to one point. Montgomery ward exceptionally declined nine points to 740 coincident with the start of trading in its rights which is now listed at 6-1/2. The market is at present ailing from confusion over the O. P. A., the approaching flow of expectedly mixed second quarter earnings statements and too a great an outflow of new securities of which some have been priced over high for a money market slowing undergoing a change in the direction of a higher rental value of money. It is not improbable in the opinion of many Wall Streeters that the capital market will have to slow down for a few weeks to bring about a more healthy and better balanced situation. Regarding price control, brokers declare that it is not so much a question of new O. P. A. that is stalling activity in the market as well as industry as a whole, but rather the inability of business under present circumstances to adequately plan future production and chart price levels. During the afternoon stocks tilted upwards mostly fractions to two points under the leadership of industrials, rails, textiles and wetstocks, although numerous soft spots persisted. Relatively quiet dealings monopolised to a great extent by professional operations saw sentiment responding to the improved tendency of Government Bonds as well as belief that the sell-offs earlier this week had cut rather deeply and a technical correction is indicated. The firmness of American woollen common and preferred which respectively advanced nearly four and ten points to 594 and 1756 after the stock-holders approval of the recapitalisation plan brought support to most of the other textiles. Montgomery ward recouped three points of the earlier losses to 767 while the thinness and consequently volative eastman Kodak jumped more than five points to 2360. As heretofore, main attention was centered on developments in price control legislation. The lines of compromise in the meetings so far of the Senate and House conferees appear forming around a more liberal pricing provision in return for reinstatement of controls on meat, poultry and other commodities freed by the senate. The market closed very steady.

American Telephone and Telegraph	198-1/8
Amerex Corporation	39-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	46-3/8
Chase National Bank	42-3/4
Sinclair Oil	18-3/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	73-3/8
General Electric Co.	46-3/8
General Motors	68-3/4
Ingersol Rand bid	138-7/8
International Nickel	37-1/8
National City Bank of New York	45
New York Central Rail Road Co.	24-1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17-7/8
Texas Corporation	64-3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	112
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	64-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	91-1/4
Western Union Telegraph	35-7/8

COTTON STEADY.

Cotton opened barely steady, 14 to 2 lower with the declines immediately extended on belated liquidation of old July contract before its expiration and increased selling in other months which uncovered some stoploss selling orders. The market remained nervous with further signs of buyers becoming more indifferent owing to considerable uncertainty and confusion over the pending price control bill. Rallies on trade and mill buying found pressure becoming more definite later in the morning when technical considerations again appeared as a curbing influence on the buying side while price control legislation uncertainties and a generally favourable interpretation of the weekly weather report contributed to unsettlement. Prophecies of four to five cent a pound cotton by texas and Georgia Commissioners of agriculture attracted attention but were ignored as a market factor. At noon the market was easy, 37 to 26 lower. Nervous selling continued during early afternoon until prices were down about 50 points from yesterday. Traders were evidently worried about price control matters particularly possible reinstatement of O. P. A. controls. The market later developed a much firmer tone and rallied sharply until all earlier losses were recovered with prices touching the best of the day prior to the close. This was due to the sudden appearance of trade buying and price fixing which found contracts much more scarce. Profit-taking on the rally closed prices under best of the session but the market finished firm, two to nine lower with far distants five to eight higher. Sales are estimated at 260,000 bales.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET.

Chicago grains sagged on Commission House and local selling stimulated by weaker cash markets, larger country offerings and continued favourable weather. However towards the close, short covering pared extreme declines uncertainties over O. P. A., legislation resulted in erratic price movements. Meanwhile Winnipeg rye declined additional five cents bringing the setback in that market since Canada appreciated her currency to approximately forty-two cents per bushel.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 17.

October	34.65—65
October highest	34.75+02
October lowest	34.25—48
December	34.82—03
January	34.83—02
March	34.68—07
May	34.46—05
July	33.76—09
Middling Spot	35.27—27

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 17.

October	34.69+12
December	34.83+08
March	34.68+01
May	34.49+01
Middling Spot	34.60—00

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL.

New York, July 17.

October	34.36
December	34.59

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, July 17.

Silver Spot and Forward	44d
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 17.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	75-3/8
Consols 2-1/2 p c	96-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	112
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	106-11/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	117-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	119-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
London Reg.	90
National Bank of India	40

Socialists Boycott Constituent Assembly Elections In U. P.

Narendra Deo Withholds His Nomination

LUCKNOW, July 17 (A.P.I.): Congress Socialists in the United Provinces have decided to boycott the elections to the Constituent Assembly, it is learnt.

No nomination paper on behalf of Acharya Narendra Deo, whose name was included in the list of Congress nominees, was filed yesterday—the last date of filing nomination papers.

The other 5 Congress Socialists whose nominations were filed yesterday, have decided to withdraw.

The U.P.I. adds: Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, the Congress Socialist Leader, is reported to have sent directions to adherents of the Congress Socialist Party not to seek election to the Constituent Assembly.

Eight Congress Socialists of U.P. who filed nomination papers for membership of the Constituent Assembly will therefore withdraw their nomination.

STRIKE WAVE IN MAURITIUS

PORT LOUIS (Mauritius) July 17, (Reuter): The Mauritius Government's adviser on Trade Union matters, Mr. Kenneth Baker, is expected here on Saturday to try to settle the week-old strike which has immobilised two sugar estates.

It is believed that the offer by the employers to re-employ on another estate and pay compensation to the Trade Union Official whose dismissal led to the strike has been rejected by the strikers.

A small strike among casual labourers was started on a third estate over wage rates.

'Spies In Atomic Plant'

WASHINGTON July 18, (AFA): Representative John E. Rankin (Democrat-Mississippi), a member of the House Committee for un-American activities, told the House of Representatives yesterday that there are spies in the atomic plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

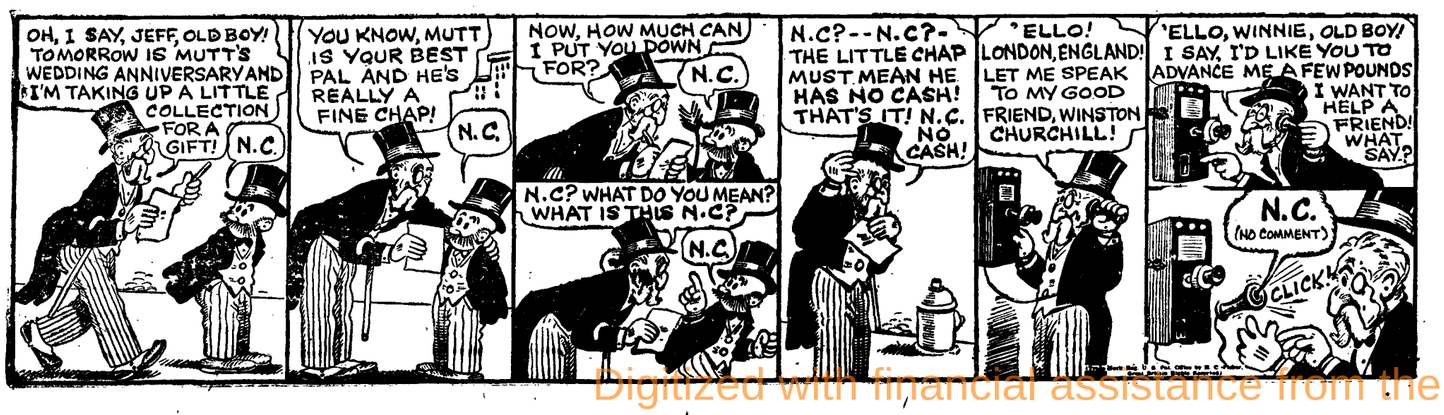
"There are spies there now, and they are inside the plant," he declared. He added that investigators for the House of Representatives' Committee on un-American activities are on the trial.

In a bitter denunciation of pending legislation to create a civilian commission for atomic energy control, Rankin said the United States should serve notice on the world that it is "going to keep this bomb." The best way to do that, he said, is to kill legislation and leave control of the atom bomb to the military.

Andrew J. May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, declared that the bomb should be outlawed as a weapon, but said the United States should retain the secret of the bomb.

WASHINGTON, July 18, (A. P. A.): An official of the U. N. R. R. A. said yesterday that the agency had procured 50,000 tons of wheat in Argentina for relief in Europe and Asia plus large quantities of nitrates in Chile and coffee and cotton in Brazil.

MUTT AND JEFF—Statesmanly Speaking N. C. Stands For No Chance — By BUD FISHER


OH, I SAY, JEFF, OLD BOY! TOMORROW IS MUTT'S WEDDING ANNIVERSARY AND I'M TAKING UP A LITTLE COLLECTION FOR A GIFT!
N.C.
YOU KNOW, MUTT IS YOUR BEST PAL AND HE'S REALLY A FINE CHAP!
N.C.
NOW, HOW MUCH CAN I PUT YOU DOWN FOR?
N.C.
N.C? WHAT DO YOU MEAN? WHAT IS THIS N.C?
N.C.
N.C?--N.C?- THE LITTLE CHAP MUST MEAN HE HAS NO CASH! THAT'S IT! N.C. NO CASH!
'ELLO! LONDON, ENGLAND! LET ME SPEAK TO MY GOOD FRIEND, WINSTON CHURCHILL!
'ELLO, WINNIE, OLD BOY! I SAY, I'D LIKE YOU TO ADVANCE ME A FEW POUNDS I WANT TO HELP A FRIEND! WHAT SAY?
N.C. (NO COMMENT)
CLICK!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

DISPOSALS

AUCTION PROGRAMME FROM 16th JULY TO 31st JULY, 1946.

PLACE & AUCTIONEER	DATE & TIME	TYPE OF MATERIAL
Trombay (Gandhi & Co.)	16/7/46 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Boats.
E. S. D. Kandivli (Bennett & Co.)	17/7/46 11 a.m. to 5 p.m	Bolts timber U/S piping, etc.
Government Timber Stores Depot, Sewri (Gandhi & Co.)	18/7/46 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Timber.
S. S. D. Nasik Road. (R. S. Craven & Son).	19/7/46 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Salvage & Vehicles.
Ordnance Depot, Baroda. (M/s. Crawford & Co).	19 & 20/7/46 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Surplus Stores.
S. T. D. Ahmadnagar. (R. S. Craven & Son)	22/7/46 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Salvage Stores.
M. T. B. Depot, Trimulgherry (M/s. Vazir Sultan)	23 & 23/7/46 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Vehicles & M.T. parts
Salvage Sub-Depot, Trimulgherry. (M/s Vazir Sultan)	24/7/46 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Salvage.
Bren Gun Factory, Hyderabad. (M/s. Vazir Sultan).	25/7/46 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.	Misc. Ferrous Salvage.
P. O. L. Depot, Borivli. (M/s. Gandhi & Co.)	25/7/46 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.	Bailies.
M. T. Breakdown Depot, Dehu. (M/s. Nusserwanji Sorabji & Co.).	25, 26 & 27/7/46 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Vehicles & M T parts
S. T. D. Kurla (M/s. Bennett & Co.)	26/7/46 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Misc. Salvage
S. S. D. Ghorpuri. (M/s. Jaffer Jussuff).	29 & 30/7/46 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Misc. Salvage.
P. S. D. Bombay (M/s. Bennett & Co.)	31/7/46 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Misc. Salvage.

Further details regarding these auctions can be had from the auctioneers.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS,
(SOUTHERN CIRCLE)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Tel: 30041 (5 lines)

DS/67

DISABILITY PENSIONS

BRITISH and INDIAN COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and BRITISH OTHER RANKS OF BRITISH and INDIAN SERVICES.

DISABILITY PENSIONS

A claim for a disability pension normally arises when a member of the forces is invalided out of the service with a disability attributable to or aggravated by War Service.

Personnel due for release are medically examined before they leave their units. Those who suffer from a disability likely to interfere with their future efficiency in civil life are brought before a medical board to determine the cause and degree of the disability.

A disability pension, if awarded, is based on the percentage of disability assessed. Gratuities are admissible in cases where the disability is permanent and assessed at below 20%.

Applications for disability pension should be made as follows:—

● Officers and British Other Ranks of British Service.
The Ministry of Pensions, Norcross,
Blackpool, Lancs, England.

● Officers and British Other Ranks of the Indian Service resident in the U. K., Europe or American Continent.
The Secretary of State for India, London.

● Officers and British Other Ranks of the Indian Service resident in India (or elsewhere in the world except U. K., Europe or the American Continent).
The Controller of Military Accounts (Pensions).
Post Office "C.M.A. Cantt," LAHORE CANTT.

Issued by the Adjutant General in India, G. H. Q., New Delhi.

AC-64

Don't Let Disease Strike First!

GRAPEJUICE
MALT
LIVER EXTRACTS
MINERALS
IRON

Build your resistance to respiratory ills

● When your body is in a weakened, rundown condition, you are easy prey to colds, infection and respiratory ills.

The regular use of Waterbury's Compound helps to fortify your system against disease—Nature's way—by building resistance.

Waterbury's is a well-balanced tonic that stimulates appetite, builds energy and vitality—helps you keep the health you need to enjoy life. Start taking Waterbury's Compound today.

WATERBURY'S COMPOUND
KEEPS YOU FIT!

Due to abnormal conditions, your regular dealer may be temporarily out of Stock.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted English Hindi Correspondent to work on Hindi typewriter. Apply Box No. 2854, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for Anglo Urdu High School, Bhatkal—One B.Sc., B.T., one B.A., B.T., for teaching History, Geography, one Arabic graduate or one Munshi to teach Arabic. Pay Rs. 55-3-125 with Dearness Allowance at Govt. rate and Provident Fund Scheme. Muslims will be preferred. Higher initial pay for good experience and higher qualification. Apply with testimonials Hon. Secretary Anjuman Hami-e-Muslimeen, Bhatkal. 8947

Wanted experienced Lady Teachers for Rajabahdur Sir Bansilal Girls' High School, Hyderabad-Deccan. Trained Candidates will be given preference. Graduates need apply to the Secretary before the end of July '46 with testimonials, stating group subjects. (8950)

Wanted experienced Steno-typists. See the Manager, Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd. Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay immediately between 3 and 5 p.m. 8927

Wanted Spirited Graduates and Undergraduates to join as Organising Officers in Bombay & Suburbs, on salary or commission basis, permanent position. See personally, Manager, Argus Insurance Company, Limited. Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Fort, Bombay. (2819)

ACCOMMODATION ADLETS

Accommodation available, Ananda Nivas Hotel, Juhu Beach, Ideal place to enjoy week-ends and for picknicks, family and single rooms with baths attached, wholesome food. Rates moderate. (2751)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Journalism, Story Writing, Masterly English, Accountancy, Shorthand, D. Com., Commercial Courses by post, Associated Schools, Delhi. (2369B)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Increase Your Income. You may be a businessman or salaried person, we will assist you to supplement your income and show you the ways and methods to achieve your object provided you are not afraid of good honest work in spare times. Please apply quick to Box No. 2812, "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

For Sale—1937 model Morris 12 Horse Power, 4 Cylinder Saloon Car with new tyres and good condition Rs. 4,250. The Central Agency, 10 Hill Road, Bandra. Time: 9-30 to 11-0, 4-30 to 7-0. (2852)

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

For sale one sectional Warping Machine of Buttorworth and Dickinson make completed with creel of 504 bobbins and a Running-off machine. One Doubling frame Howard and Bullough make 116 spindles, complete with wet and dry doubling, Porcupine creel and self-contained spindles. In excellent working condition. Apply—Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay. (8952)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

Very good Property, free hold at Shivaji Park is for immediate disposal. No Brokers. For further particulars write to Box No. 2845, "Bombay Chronicle."

One Storeyed House, facing Sea Shore at Danda, near Khar for Sale for about Rupees Ten Thousand only. Apply Post Box No. 936, Bombay. (2853)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

English Fountain Pens at Importers rates Rs. 6|15|6, Rs. 7|7|- and Rs. 8|15|- each will be distributed, to users only on Monday 22nd July 1946, between 7-30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Jewan Bukhsh Mohd. Jan, 99, Chukla St. (2850)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE
THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Established 1906
Head Office—BOMBAY.

Capital—Authorised	Rs. 3,00,00,000
Capital—Paid up	Rs. 1,63,63,550
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,63,33,550

A Branch of the Bank has been opened on 1-7-46 in London for the transaction of Foreign Exchange business and General Banking.

Address: 17, Moorgate,
London, E.C. 2.
Telegrams: SHARAFI, LONDON.

A. C. CLARKE,
General Manager.
9th July, 1946. (8365)

WANTED

YOUNG, ENERGETIC, Gujarati knowing experienced Ledgerkeepers, Cashiers and Clerks to join immediately. Apply personally between 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. on working days with application and other particulars to:, The Accountant, Habib Bank Ltd., Mahomedali Road, Bombay 3. 2829

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE SALARY SCALE of post of Senior Assistant in Spinning advertised in the issue of 10-7-1946 is Rs. 170-10-250 p. m. and not Rs. 100-10-170 p. m. as originally shown.

P. N. JOSHI,
Principal & Secretary,
V. J. Technical Institute,
Matunga, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th July, 1946. (8951)

G. I. P. RAILWAY
RE-OPENING OF STATIONS FOR GOODS TRAFFIC

WITH EFFECT from 1st July, 1946, in local booking (1st August 1946, in through booking) the following stations have been reopened for all descriptions of Goods Traffic (excluding livestock, carriages on their wheels and Motor Cars, etc.):—

Lakh, Kulali* and Angar on Sholapur division.

Varangaon, Bhadli, Borgaon, Pagdhal, Pardhade*, Talvadya, Jamdha*, Kuram, Charkhera, Vaghli, Galan, Mana, Kapustalni and Biswa Bridge on Bhusaval division.

Kohli, Metpanjra, Buti Bori, Teegaon, Maramjhiri and Jambara on Nagpur Division.

*Will be re-opened for 'smalls' only. 8942

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Register of Members and the Share Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 30th July, 1946 to WEDNESDAY, 21st August, 1946, both days inclusive.

Dated the 11th day of July, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
Tata Industries Ltd.,
Managing Agents,
A. D. SHROFF,
Director. 8941

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

QUOTATIONS returnable on Saturday, July 27th, 1946, are invited for sale of grocery and oilman stores from this Railway's Grocery Shop at Bombay Central where the goods can be inspected on any day (except Wednesday) between 8-30 A.M. to 11-30 A.M and 4-30 P.M. to 7-30 P.M.

Quotations should be for whole or part of the stock as shown in the tender form which can be had on application to the Deputy General Manager, Grain Shop Department, B.B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay. 8944

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates for a post of an Assistant Photographer in the Scale of Rs. 50-5-90, plus dearness allowance in the Modus Operandi Bureau, C.I.D., Bombay.

Candidates must have:—
(a) Practical experience of Professional Photography, Developing and Printing and
(b) Sound knowledge of English.

Applications stating age and qualifications and accompanied by copies of certificates, specimen of work and certificates by two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing, should be forwarded to the Deputy-Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (I), Bombay by the 25th July, 1946.

S. N. HOSALI.
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Crime Branch (I), Bombay.
Modus Operandi Bureau,
C.I.D., Bombay.
17th July, 1946. 8953

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BOMBAY-SIND.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from natives of Bombay Province for the post of LECTURER IN ANATOMY, B. J. MEDICAL COLLEGE, POONA. Post temporary in the first instance but likely to be made permanent. Government servants are eligible if permitted to apply and in their case age-limit will not apply and a higher starting pay may be given. Probation for two years during which period appointment terminable at one month's notice. Selected candidate required to join immediately. Subscription to General Provident Fund compulsory. Private practice not allowed. PAY:—Rs. 400 during the period of probation and thereafter Rs. 400-30-700 (subject to revision after three years) PLUS War allowance if admissible under the rules. AGE:—Ordinarily not more than 35 years on the 1st November, 1946, but may be relaxed, if necessary, in case of highly qualified candidates. QUALIFICATIONS: (i) M.B.B.S. of Bombay or any other statutory University and in addition B.Sc. with Anatomy as principal subject or such higher qualification in Surgery as imply fitness for appointment as Lecturer in Anatomy such as M.S., F.R.C.S, (Eng.), (Edin.), (Ire.), (ii) Post-graduate work in Anatomy. Candidates with a teaching experience in Anatomy for over two years or those possessing M.S., F.R.C.S., or any other equivalent qualifications will be preferred. Applications (no form prescribed) giving full details of date and place of birth, domicile, qualifications, and experience with copies of certificates and testimonials in support should be forwarded to the Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, Bombay, IMMEDIATELY AND BY THE 26TH JULY, 1946, AT THE LATEST. (8918)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED TRAINED ASSISTANT FOREST OFFICER. Apply with qualifications and salary expected to the undersigned.

(Sd.) H. U. DASONDI,
Forest Officer,
Dharampur State. 8926

NOTICE.

WANTED for Service in Andamans 25 Assistant Male Nurses (Ex-Service men). Qualifications: must have passed minimum of 2nd grade Army Nursing and 3rd class Army English Certificates or equivalent in R.I.N. and R.I.A.F., i.e. S. B. As. Class 1, and Air Craftsmen Grade 1 and 2 respectively.

Pay. Rs. 50-1-60.
Dearness Allowance: Rs. 16.
Free Quarters and dhobie.
Appointments permanent after six months' probation.
Present married accommodation for only 10, to 15 families.

Apply immediately to your Provincial/State Medical Employment Bureau, care of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals/Surgeon-General Chief Medical Officer of your Province or State. 8923

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES.
Civil Supplies Department,
Bombay Castle 15th July '46,
ORDER

No. 45(c)/IVA:—In exercise of powers conferred by Sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf and in supersession of the order issued in Government Notification in the late Finance Department (Supply) No. 45, dated the 22nd May, 1943, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that no person in the Province of Bombay shall use any kind of vegetable oil-cake other than mowrah oil-cake for purposes of fuel except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted in the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District by the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, or the Deputy Director of Civil Supplies (General), Bombay, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate concerned.

EXPLANATION:—For the purposes of this Order the Bombay Suburban District shall include the 47 villages of the Thana taluka of the Thana district specified in schedule "A" to Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 9823/33-III, dated the 24th September 1945.

With reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that notice of the above order should be given by—(a) Publication of the same in the Bombay Government Gazette; (b) issue of a Press Note explaining its provisions; (c) publication of the same in the following newspapers, namely:—(1) The Times of India, Bombay; (2) Bombay Chronicle, Bombay; (3) Free Press Journal, Bombay; (4) Morning Standard, Bombay; (5) Navakal, Bombay; (6) Vividha Vritta, Bombay; (7) Jam-e-Jamshed, Bombay, (8) Bombay Samachar, Bombay; (9) Mumbai Vartaman, Bombay; (10) Samyukta Karnatak Hubli; (11) Dnyan Prakash, Poona (12) Kesari, Poona; (13) Navashakti, Bombay; (14) Roznam-e-Khilafat, Bombay; (15) Inquilab, Bombay; (16) Vishwamitra, Bombay;

(d) affixing copies thereof to the notice boards in the Revenue Offices in the district of the Province of Bombay, and announcing by beat of drum in the villages of the said districts that copies of the order have been so affixed and

(e) Supplying copies of the same to the following associations, namely:—(1) The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, (2) The Seeds' Traders Association, Ltd. Bombay.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
D. S. BAKHLE,
Joint Secretary to Government. 8945

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALJI ANAND and CHUNILAL ANAND, both of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

Any person having any claim whatsoever to or against the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

Piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent with structure thereon situate at KAMATIPURA 3rd Street, admeasuring 409 square yards or thereabouts, under Old Nos. 3303 to 3305 and 3316, New No. 10139, New Survey No. 5704, Cadastral Survey No. 805, of Byculla Division, (12) E Ward Nos. 1202 to 1204, Old Street Nos. 3, 5 and 7 and New Street Nos. 8 and 10 and bounded on North by sweepers passage, south by Kamatipura 3rd Street, west by the property of Kazi Shaikh Ismail and East by public passage.

Bombay dated this 18th July, 1946.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Attorneys for purchaser. (8943)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for Reconditioning of Dross from Bronze Scrap. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane. Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2|- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date 9-8-1946 at 3 p. m. (S. T.). (8940)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VENKATNARAYAN PATRUNI has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in the said property by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 8, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land, being Plot No. 53A, situate, lying and being at 40 feet Road, Off Lady Jamshedji Road, in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1403 part, Cadastral Survey No. 2033 of Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4091 (3A), Street No. 452C and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Municipal Plot No. 53B, on or towards the West by Municipal Plot No. 52, on or towards the North by a portion of Municipal Plot No. 53B, and on or towards the South by 40 feet Road.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1946.
THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (8946)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from The REGIONAL DISPOSAL COMMISSIONER, BOMBAY, the undersigned will offer for Sale by the Public Auction on THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, 25th, 26th, & 27th July 1946 at 9 a.m. (Sharp) at M. T. BREAKDOWN Depot, DEHU, near POONA, the following Stores:—

400 Motor Trucks or Vehicles of different makers, such as Chevrolet, Ford, Jips, Dodge, Motor Cycles of Solo, combination, Norton B.S.A. Indian Ariel Auto, and Matcheless. M. T. Parts, such as Axles, Bodies, Wings, Cabs, Petrol Tanks, Springs, Chassis, Radiators, Engines, 2000 Tyres of assorted size.

Conditions of Sale:—Twenty Five per cent of Deposit on the fall of hammer, Balance to be paid within Seven Days. Deliveries to be completed within 21 Days.

All terms and conditions of Sale will be announced prior to commencement of Auction. Further details can be had from the Auctioneer.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
94, Main Street, POONA.
Telephone No. "722"
Telegraph address: "TIMBER". 8948

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOT AT GOKHALE ROAD (NORTH) NEAR PORTUGUESE CHURCH, DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the owner Messrs. Bennett & Co., will TO-DAY Friday, the 19th July, 1946, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at the premises:

Vacant plot admeasuring about 906 sq. yds. and which is a part of plot No. 1 at Gokhale Road, Dadar and Municipal "G" Ward No. 4325 (4), Street No. 685 D and bounded: On East by Gokhale Road North, on West by Plot No. 1624 and 1617 on North by proposed 40 feet wide Road and on South by his property of M/s M. J. P. De Andre and another.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to M/s. Mulla and Mulla or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.

FILARIA
Sure, scientific, radical & lasting cure by ROSBAY (Oral or Injection). Safe, never failing specific, proved hitherto successful after failures of other drugs. Apply for free booklet & advice. ROSBAY & CO. 185, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. (Phone B. B. 6033).

"for a clear skin
Inner Cleanliness comes first"

Cosmetics can do much to beautify but the true basis of successful make-up is a flawlessly-clear skin, which can only come from inner health. And, naturally, the first rule for inner health is Inner Cleanliness, which Andrews will give you. Take a regular glass of sparkling Andrews, as the need arises — it gently but thoroughly sweeps away all those impurities that clog the system and spoil the complexion. You will feel better, too, for a glass of Andrews — brighter, more alert. This is how it cleanses and purifies:

Packed in tins in cartons. Fresh stocks everywhere.

FIRST . . Andrews cleans and refreshes the mouth and tongue.

NEXT . . Andrews settles the stomach and corrects acidity.

THEN . . Andrews tones up the liver and checks biliousness.

FINALLY . . To complete your Inner Cleanliness, Andrews gently clears the bowels. It sweeps away trouble-making poisons, corrects Constipation, purifies and cools the blood.

ANDREWS
LIVER SALT
COOLS — REFRESHES — INVIGORATES

GALVANIZED SHEETS, PLAIN & CORRUGATED
THE STEEL CORPORATION OF BENGAL LTD.
MANAGING AGENTS: BURN & CO. 12, MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA

For moments like this!

Keep a flashlight near you at night. This will be your best protection against thieves and danger which lurks in the darkness.

The unfailing, bright and powerful light provided by Eveready Batteries and Bulbs will ensure your safety.

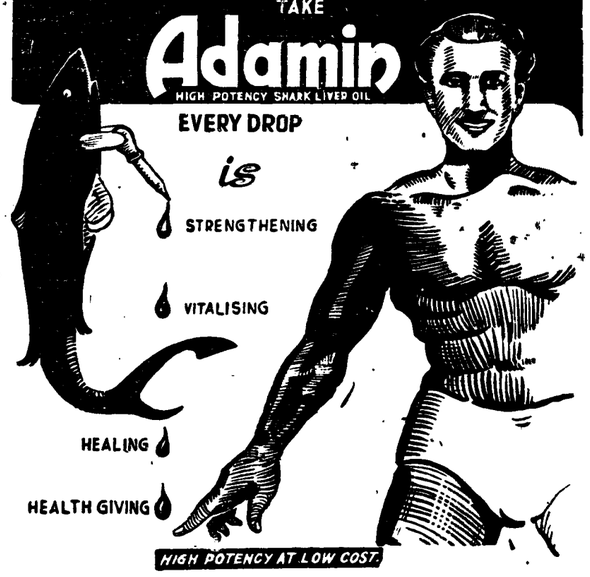
Look for the name Eveready on Batteries and Bulbs. It is your guarantee of quality and dependability.

EVEREADY
TRADE MARK
CELLS & BULBS
—they last longer

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY (INDIA) LTD.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. DELHI. MADRAS.

Copyright. N.C.C. (India) Ltd. N.A.S. 211-6

FOR VIRILE HEALTH & POWERFUL STRENGTH
TAKE
Adamin
HIGH POTENCY SHARK LIVER OIL
EVERY DROP
is
STRENGTHENING
VITALISING
HEALING
HEALTH GIVING



HIGH POTENCY AT LOW COST

RICH IN VITAMINS A & D 12,000 I.U/G of Vitamin A and 1,000 I.U/G of Vitamin D. Dosage is in drops. Easy and pleasant to take with milk or Orange juice. No gastric upsets even in tender constitutions. Promotes growth, builds strong bones and teeth; prevents rickets.

GOVERNMENT OIL FACTORY... Calicut...

Agents: Messrs. KRIPAG LTD. 3, Bastion Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.